



COUNTY BOROUGH OF DEWSBURY

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# ANNUAL REPORT

of the

## PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

for the Year

1971

Edited by

The Medical Officer of Health

WILLIAM B. WHISKER, M.B., D.P.H., M.F.C.M.

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HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS, HALIFAX ROAD, DEWSBURY  
Telephone: Dewsbury 5151



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## PREFACE

*To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee*

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen.

In accordance with statute I have pleasure in editing the 1971 Annual Report on the Dewsbury County Borough Health Service.

Standardised mortality ratios in some Pennine foothill towns do not compare favourably with national figures and Dewsbury Town is no exception. The testing Pennine environ, relatively low income per head, Executive Council open area designation, the limitations of available resources and existing investment in health are background etiological factors; amidst an immigrant integration task approaching 8% of the resident population. The morbidity pattern did not significantly alter, but considerable skill, endeavour and investment is needed to reverse the disturbing persistence of a high notification index for tuberculosis; 90% of which has been found in our Asiatic immigrant population.

Implementation of Seebohm legislation resulted in the transfer of Day Nursery control, Mental Health, and the Home Help Service to a new department of Social Services, with a separate administration housed in temporary accommodation near the Town Centre. I sincerely hope, but doubt, whether the social work professional benefits of this statutory dehiscence will improve the health of our citizens; nevertheless we wish the new administration every success.

A co-incidental administrative transfer involved the passage from Health to Education Department of the responsibility for the educational maintenance of severely subnormal children. It is well that this unfortunate group are now officially recognised as statutorily educable, but how this group will fare in terms of competition for financial priorities within the total educational budget remains to be seen.

Departmental medical control remained fluid. Dr. Fox resigned for promotion elsewhere and Dr. Ashraff was promoted to Deputy Medical Officer of Health; whilst our establishment of 4 physicians was duly completed by the addition of two lady graduates from India. In comparison the Public Health Inspectorate and Nursing establishment showed greater stability, but the long continued shortage of health visitor skill received some relief from the University of Leeds Health Visitor Training Course. After more than 20 loyal years 1971 represented the last full working year of Dr. Thomas William Robson who retired on 31st January, 1972, to a haven in Lancashire. We all wish him well.

The local authority personal health services are fully described in the text—there being no significant changes in the prevailing overall work complexity. Environmental improvements gained some impetus from a further continuation of the voluntary acquisition and improvement grant policy of the Housing and Town Planning Committee. It is pleasing to read of the high standard of food hygiene identified by the Public Health Inspectorate and due credit must be given to the Dewsbury Council for their sharp investment increase in the sewerage system improvements listed by the Borough Engineer. Satisfaction is gained from the spread of Smoke Control Orders to involve 55% of the town acreage and 45% of available dwellings.

Finally, I would like to thank all Council members for their policy contributions, and all staff members for their loyal service during the past year.

WM. B. WHISKER,

*Medical Officer of Health*

## MANAGEMENT

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### HEALTH COMMITTEE (as at 31st December, 1971)

THE MAYOR (Alderman A. Ramsden, *ex-officio*)

Chairman: Councillor J. H. Lill

Vice-Chairman: Councillor J. K. Howarth

Councillor G. Grace  
Councillor M. R. Hartley  
Councillor M. I. Sykes  
Councillor E. Longbottom

Councillor J. K. Howarth  
Councillor Mrs. F. M. Gowan, J.P.  
Councillor D. M. Smith  
Councillor M. Clements

### HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING COMMITTEE (as at 31st December, 1971)

Chairman: The Mayor

Vice-Chairman: Councillor W. Gowan

Councillor G. E. Arnott  
Councillor F. Fox, J.P.  
Councillor Mrs. Fisher  
Councillor D. M. Smith

Councillor H. Oldroyd  
Councillor J. Brooke  
Councillor R. Flexney

### STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT, 1971

#### Medical Officer of Health

T. W. Robson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

#### Deputy Medical Officer of Health

M. I. Ashraff, M.B., B.Sc., D.R.C., O.G., D.P.H. (w.e.f. 26.1.1971)

#### Assistant Medical Officers of Health

Mary Doreen Fox, M.B., Ch.B. (resigned 7.2.1971)

M. I. Ashraff, M.B., B.S., D.R.C., O.G., D.P.H. (to 25.1.1971)

Mrs. K. V. Bhatia, M.B., B.S. (from 22.2.1971)

Mrs. J. K. Lidhar, M.B., B.S. (from 15.2.1971)

#### Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon

\*N. Grewal, O.B.E., M.Ch., Orth., F.R.C.S.

#### Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeons

\*E. S. Tan, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S.

\*W. M. Higginbottom, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S., D.O. Eng.

#### Chief Dental Officer

J. R. Tuxford, L.D.S.

#### Senior Dental Officer

W. A. Oldroyd, L.D.S.



## **Public Health Inspectorate:**

### **1. Chief Public Health Inspector**

C. Parker, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. R.S.I. and S.I.E.J.B., Cert. R.S.I. for Inspector of Meat and Other Foods. R.S.H. Diploma for Smoke Inspector

### **2. Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector**

T. O. Powell, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. R.S.I. and S.I.E.J.B., Cert. R.S.I. for Inspector of Meat and Other Foods, R.S.H. Diploma for Smoke Inspector

### **3. District Public Health Inspectors**

A. Smith, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. R.S.I. and S.I.E.J.B., Cert. R.S.I. for Inspector of Meat and Other Foods. Cert. R.S.I. Sanitary Science as Applied to Buildings.

T. R. Thornton, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. of P.H.I.E.B., R.S.H. Meat and Other Foods Diploma, R.S.H. Smoke Inspector Diploma

R. Wilson, Diploma P.H.I.E.B.

D. Hughes, Diploma P.H.I.E.B. (Resigned November 21st, 1971)

D. Broadbent, Diploma P.H.I.E.B.

J. A. Hewitt, M.A.P.H.I., Diploma P.H.I.E.B.

### **4. Technical Assistant**

J. Chambers, Smoke Control

### **5. Pest Control**

Norman Heppenstall

Jack Farrance

### **6. Environmental Health Student**

J. D. Hemsworth, Student Public Health Inspector

### **Ambulance Officer**

J. Rock, M.Inst.P.C., J.P.

### **Superintendent Nursing Officer and Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives**

I. Alderson, S.R.N., S.R.F.N., S.C.M., H.V., N.D.N. Cert., Queen's Nurse

### **Health Visitors**

I. Halliley, S.R.N., S.C.M., Health Visitor's Cert. Assistant Superintendent Nursing Officer.

B. Squire, S.R.N., S.C.M., Health Visitor's Cert.

C. G. Butler, S.R.N., S.C.M., Health Visitor's Cert.

S. Higham, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.M.N., Q.I.D.N. Health Visitor's Cert.

J. Fisher, S.R.N., S.C.M., Health Visitor's Cert. (Resigned 28.2.1971)

A. V. Ryan, S.R.N., S.C.M., Health Visitor's Cert.

S. R. Farrar, S.R.C., S.C.M., Health Visitor's Cert.

### **District Nurses—Home Nursing Service**

Mr. N. Wraithmell, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N.

Mr. J. D. Murgatroyd, S.R.N. (Resigned 3.9.1971)

Mr. M. Beebee, S.R.N.

C. D. Smith, S.E.A.N.

J. M. Ingle, S.R.N.

K. Day, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.

M. F. Hodgson, S.R.N.

B. M. Foulstone, S.R.N.

D. Miller, S.R.N.



A. D. Blackburn, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N.  
P. Rickett, S.R.N.  
J. Milner, S.R.N.  
Mr. D. Regan, S.R.N. (from 25.11.1971)

**Municipal Midwives**

R. Blackburn, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.  
J. Glover, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
S. Moorhouse, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
D. Rayner, S.R.N., S.C.M.

**Nursing Auxiliaries**

V. Squire  
E. Parker  
B. M. Hamill

**Tuberculosis Care and After Care Visitor**

C. Haw, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

**V.D. Social Worker**

G. E. Davie, S.R.N., S.C.M., Health Visitor's Cert.

**Health Education Organisers**

H. Bottomley, S.R.N., S.C.M., Health Visitor's Cert (resigned 18.4.1971)  
M. Lynn, S.R.N., S.C.M., Health Visitor's Cert., J.P. (from 10.5.1971)

**Administrative Clerical Officer**

H. Tranmer, D.P.A.

**Clerical Staff**

L. Parker, D.P.A.—Senior Clerk  
Mrs. D. Hanson—Secretary to the M.O.H.  
Mrs. D. Midgley  
Miss C. M. Fox  
Mrs. S. Thomas  
Miss M. Smith  
Miss E. Cadden  
Mrs. M. Archer (from 8.3.1971)

\*With permission of the Leeds Regional Hospital Board.



**SOME STATISTICAL PARAMETERS OF THE  
AREA AND COMMENT**

## Dewsbury County Borough

### Statistical Parameters

1. Area (in acres)	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,720
2. Estimated civilian population (Mid 1971)					(persons)		51,130
3. Inhabited dwellings (1.4.72)	..	..	..	..			17,516
Rateable Value at 1st April, 1972		..	..	..			£1,723,492

### 4. Health Service Costs

I am indebted to the Borough Treasurer (Mr. F. Briggs) for the financial data below:

### Local Health Services Patient Services

#### (a) Part III National Health Service Act, 1946:

Section 22	Care of Mothers and Young Children	..					£11,229
„ 23	Midwives Services	..	..	..	..		9,080
„ 24	Health Visiting	..	..	..	..		17,034
„ 25	Home Nursing	..	..	..	..		25,542
„ 26	Vaccination and Immunisation	..	..				1,250
„ 27	Ambulance Service	..	..	..	..		41,612
„ 28	Prevention of illness (care and after care)	..					9,170
							<hr/> £114,917 <hr/>

#### (b) Administration

(all services)	..	..	..	..	..	..	24,396
						Total	<hr/> £139,313 <hr/>



Summarised VITAL STATISTICS Dewsbury C.B. during past 2 decades

Year	Population	Local Total Births	Birth Rate Local	Birth Rate E. & W.	Local Total Deaths	Local Death Rate	Death Rate E. & W.	Dewsbury Infant Mortality	Infant Mortality E. & W.
1950	53,140	940	17·7	15·8	713	13·4	11·6	24·47	30·0
1951	52,990	950	17·93	15·5	765	14·44	12·5	35·79	29·6
1952	52,910	897	16·95	15·3	727	13·74	11·3	32·33	27·6
1953	52,990	890	16·79	15·5	727	13·72	11·4	39·32	28·6
1954	53,080	913	17·2	15·2	720	13·69	11·3	44·9	25·5
1955	53,150	867	16·3	15·0	707	13·43	11·7	25·4	24·9
1956	53,270	853	16·01	15·7	719	13·63	11·7	23·4	23·8
1957	53,190	940	17·67	16·1	725	13·9	11·5	20·2	23·0
1958	53,330	919	17·23	16·4	723	13·5	11·7	20·6	22·5
1959	53,390	897	16·8	16·5	762	14·27	11·6	42·3	22·0
1960	53,460	906	16·9	17·1	743	13·9	11·5	25·4	21·7
1961	53,020	969	18·27	17·4	746	14·1	12·0	20·6	21·4
1962	53,520	1001	18·9	18·0	837	15·6	11·9	28·0	21·4
1963	53,790	931	17·3	18·2	770	14·3	12·2	30·1	20·9
1964	53,490	996	18·6	18·4	736	13·7	11·3	24·1	20·0
1965	53,320	918	17·2	18·0	763	14·3	11·5	31·5	19·0
1966	53,020	866	16·3	17·7	777	14·6	11·7	23·1	19·0
1967	52,730	963	18·3	17·2	696	13·2	11·2	30·0	18·3
1968	51,640	1027	19·9	16·9	740	13·7	11·9	24·0	18·0
1969	51·560	983	19·1	16·3	798	15·5	11·9	31·0	18·0
1970	51·840	1043	21·3	16·0	727	14·0	11·7	22·0	18·0
1971	51,130	1047	21·7	16·0	754	14·7	11·6	30·0	18·0

## Local Vital Statistics

### Mothers and Infants

			<i>Total</i>	<i>Legitimate</i>	<i>Illegitimate</i>
Live Births—1,047	Males ..		535	482	53
	Females ..		512	465	47
Live birth rate per 1,000 population		.. ..			crude, 20·5 adjusted, 21·7
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births		.. ..			10%

			<i>Total</i>	<i>Legitimate</i>	<i>Illegitimate</i>
Still-births—17	Males ..		11	10	1
	Females ..		6	6	—
Still-births rate per 1,00 live and Still-births		.. ..			16
Total live and still births		.. ..			1,064

			<i>Total</i>	<i>Legitimate</i>	<i>Illegitimate</i>
Infant Deaths—31	Males		18	17	1
	Females ..		13	10	3

#### Infant Mortality Rates—

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	.. ..	30
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	.. ..	29
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	.. ..	40

Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	.. ..	24
---	-------	----

Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	.. ..	21
--	-------	----

Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	.. ..	37
---	-------	----

#### Maternal Mortality (including abortion)—

Number of Deaths	.. ..	1
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	.. ..	0·94

## Comparison of Vital Statistics, Dewsbury and England and Wales, 1971

	Dewsbury 1971	England & Wales 1971 (SD 52)	Dewsbury 1970
<hr/>			
Rate per 1,000 home population (crude rate)			
Live Births .. .. .	20·5	16·0	20·1
Standardised Live Birth Rate	21·7	16·0	21·3
Annual Death Rate per 1,000 home population (crude and standardised rates) (N.B. A.C.F. =1)			
All causes .. .. .	14·7	11·6	14·0
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	0·03	0·02	0·04
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	0·01	0·00	0·00
Cancer .. .. .	1·9	1·7	1·7
Coronary Disease .. ..	3·9	Not available	4·1
Bronchitis .. .. .	1·0	Not available	0·90
Pneumonia .. .. .	0·53	Not available	0·90
Influenza .. .. .	0·01	Not available	0·01
Acute poliomyelitis .. ..	0·00	Not available	0·00
Still Birth Rate (per 1,000 live and still births) .. ..	16·0	12·0	21·0
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births) .. .. .	30·0	18·0	22·0
Neo-Natal Death Rate (first four weeks) per 1,000 live births	24·0	12·0	16·0
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and still births			
Excluding abortion .. ..	0·94	0·13	1·88
Due to abortion .. .. .	0·00	0·03	0·00

### Dewsbury C.B. Population

1931 Census—54,302

1951 Census—53,487

1961 Census—52,963

1971 Census—51,295

The Registrar General estimated the home population (all ages) at mid 1971 to be 51,130 a decrease of 710 on the figure for 1970. There was, however, a natural increase of population, i.e. a 293 excess of live births over deaths.

## Birth Rate

In 1971, the number of live births was 1,047, 4 more than in 1970, yielding a slightly higher crude birth rate of 20·5 per 1,000 population compared with the previous year's rate of 20·1.

The corrected birth rate (Registrar General's area comparability factor 1·06) was 21·7 and the birth rate for England and Wales was 16·0 per 1,000 population for 1971.

The Birth rates and maternal mortality rates for Dewsbury since 1951 are as follows:—

	<i>Crude Birth Rate</i>	<i>Maternal Mortality Rate</i>
1951	17·93	Nil
1952	16·95	Nil
1953 ..	16·79	Nil
1954 ..	17·2	Nil
1955 ..	16·3	Nil
1956 ..	16·01	Nil
1957 ..	17·67	Nil
1958 ..	17·23	Nil
1959 ..	16·8	Nil
1960 ..	16·9	Nil
1961 ..	18·2	Nil
1962 ..	18·7	Nil
1963 ..	17·3	Nil
1964 ..	18·6	Nil
1965 ..	17·2	Nil
1966 ..	16·3	Nil
1967 ..	18·3	Nil
1968 ..	19·9	Nil
1969 ..	19·1	Nil
1970 ..	20·1	1·88
1971 ..	20·5	0·94

## Death Rate (all ages)

In 1971 the number of deaths was 754, 27 more than the previous year and the crude and standardised (N.B. A C F Dewsbury CB=1) death rate was 14·7 per 1,000 population compared with 14·0 in 1970; somewhat higher than the death rate for England and Wales, i.e. 11·6 per 1,000 population; some suggested reasons for which are referred to in the preface.

## Marriages

Mr. K. H. Windmill, Superintendent Registrar, has kindly supplied the following information:—

The number of marriages during the year was 471:—

(a) In the Church of England	..	..	..	..	..	163
(b) In other Churches	..	..	..	..	..	71
(c) At the Register Office	..	..	..	..	..	237
						<hr/> 471



### Dewsbury (Infant Mortality) 1971

Cause of Death	Under 4 weeks		4 weeks—1 year		Totals	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Infective & Parasitic Diseases	1	—	—	—	1	1
Meningitis .. .. .	—	—	1	—	1	—
Pneumonia .. .. .	—	1	—	—	—	1
Congenital Anomalies ..	2	—	1	1	3	1
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc. .. ..	8	6	—	—	8	6
Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality .. .. .	4	3	—	—	4	3
Others .. .. .	—	—	1	1	1	1
Totals .. .. .	15	10	3	3	18	13

#### Comment

It is of note that a birth turnover approximating to 1,000/annum attracts a mortality of such small numbers that random comparisons with other areas and by time trend are not significant. The summation of biennial mortality figures, however, yields a relatively constant local mortality rate for the past decade.

Notwithstanding, the Dewsbury Infant Mortality Rate of 30 per 1,000 leaves much to improve on compared with the national figure of 18 per 1,000.

Premature Live Births 1971  
 Table as at 1st May, 1972—Showing Information Relating to Weight and Survival

Number of Premature Infants born during 1971			Birth Weight	Deaths of Premature Infants			Premature Infants Alive (1.5.72)			
Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total	Under 1 year		Over 1 year	
3	4	7	3 lbs. 4 ozs. or less	2	4	6	—	—	1	—
7	12	19	Over 3 lbs. 4 ozs. up to and including 4 lbs. 6 ozs.	3	1	4	2	8	2	3
11	10	21	Over 4 lbs. 6 ozs. up to and including 4 lbs. 15 ozs.	4	1	5	6	5	1	4
18	32	50	Over 4 lbs. 15 ozs. up to and including 5 lbs. 8 ozs.	2	1	3	11	19	5	12
39	58	97	Totals	11	7	18	19	32	9	19

## Premature Live Births

There were 97 premature births notified during 1971, viz : 9.2% of the live births; 39 were males and 58 females.

- (a) The total number of premature babies (i.e. 5½ lbs. weight or less at birth) who were born: viz , 97
- |                          |    |
|--------------------------|----|
| (i) at home .. .. .      | 1  |
| (ii) in hospital .. .. . | 96 |
- (b) Born at home and:
- |   |   |
|---|---|
| (i) Nursed entirely at home .. .. .                 | 1 |
| (ii) Transferred to hospital before the 28th day .. | — |
| (iii) Who died during the first 24 hours .. .. .    | — |
| (iv) Who died between 1 and 7 days .. .. .          | — |
| (v) Survived 28 days .. (same child as (i)) ..      | 1 |
- (c) Born in hospital:
- |  |    |
|--|----|
| (i) Who died during the first 24 hours .. .. . | 10 |
| (ii) Who died between 1 and 7 days .. .. .     | 6  |
| (iii) Who died between 7 and 28 days .. .. .   | —  |
| (iv) Who survived 28 days .. .. .              | 80 |

## Premature Infants Incidence 1951/1971 (Dewsbury)

Year	No. of premature infants born	No. of live births	Premature Infants as a percentage of the live births
1951	56	950	5.9%
1952	57	897	6.4%
1953	57	890	6.4%
1954	64	913	7.0%
1955	74	867	8.5%
1956	69	853	8.1%
1957	60	940	6.4%
1958	66	913	7.1%
1959	83	897	9.2%
1960	87	906	9.6%
1961	70	969	7.2%
1962	72	1001	7.2%
1963	88	931	9.4%
1964	68	991	6.8%
1965	65	918	7.1%
1966	75	866	8.7%
1967	76	963	7.8%
1968	97	1027	9.3%
1969	96	983	9.7%
1970	78	1043	7.4%
1971	97	1047	9.2%

## **Comments**

N.B.

1. 18 of the 97 premature live births died before reaching their first birthday.
2. 28 survived infancy.
3. 51 were alive but less than one year old at 1st May, 1972.
4. The importance of a well-organised and co-ordinated service for low birth weight babies based on special care nurseries at Dewsbury General Hospital with participation of tripartite medical/nursing staff is realised.

### **5. Joint Premature Baby Clinic**

This clinic was held bi-monthly at Moorlands Maternity Hospital under the general guidance of a R.H.B. Consultant Paediatrician. A Senior Health Visitor was seconded; all premature babies born in the area being duly referred; together with babies with congenital anomaly including those with a history of severe hospital illness and those who fitted the general concept of low birth weight/gestation ratio.

It is pleasing to report that an average of 15 babies attended each session. The yield is reflected in comments 1 to 4 above-mentioned.



**SERVICES UNDER THE NATIONAL HEALTH  
SERVICE ACTS 1946/68**

In this connection the following L.H.A. **clinical** facilities were provided in Dewsbury town:

Centre or Clinic	Place	Time
Child Welfare Clinics	School Lane, Westborough Heaton Lodge, Earlsheaton Shaw Cross Boys Club, Shaw Cross Health Dept., Municipal Buildings, Halifax Road Thornhill Council Offices Ravensthorpe Council Offices	Monday, 2 p.m. Tuesdays at 2 p.m. Tuesdays at 2 p.m. Every afternoon 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. for Welfare Foods only. Thursday 2 p.m. Friday 2 p.m.
Ante-Natal Clinics	Moorlands Maternity Home Thornhill Council Offices Moorlands Maternity Home Heaton Lodge, Earlsheaton School Lane Clinic	Monday 9.30 a.m. booking clinic. Wed. 11 a.m. Wed. 11 a.m. & 2 p.m. Thursday 2 p.m. Wednesday 9.30 a.m. Thursday 10 a.m.
Relaxation & Mothercraft Clinic	School Lane Clinic	By appointment
Post-Natal Clinic	Moorlands Maternity Home	By appointment second and fourth Friday 9.30 a.m.
Cervical Cytology Clinic	School Clinic, Halifax Road	By appointment. Mondays 2.0 p.m.
*Premature Baby Clinic	Moorlands Maternity Home	1st and 3rd Fridays 10.0 a.m.
*Consultant Clinic	Moorlands Maternity Home	Tuesday 9.30 a.m.
Dental Clinic (Maternity Cases)	Central Dental Clinic, 40, Leeds Road	By appointment
*Orthopaedic Clinic	School Clinic, Halifax Road	By appointment 9 a.m. 1st Wed. in month.
*Ophthalmic Clinic	School Clinic, Halifax Road	By appointment Monday a.m. Tuesday a.m. Thursday a.m.
Polio Vaccination Diphtheria Immunisation	} All Child Welfare Clinics	Clinic day.
*Chest Clinic		Tuesday a.m. Wednesday a.m. Monday 1.45 p.m. Thursday p.m. Friday p.m. Third Friday a.m.
	(B.C.G.)	
*Venereal Diseases	Dewsbury General Hospital	Men: Monday 10—12 noon Thur. 5.30—6.30 p.m. Women: Thur. 4.30—5.30 p.m. Women & Children: Wednesday 2 to 4 p.m.
Family Planning	Municipal Buildings	Tuesday 2 p.m.

\*Attended by Medical Officers of the Regional Hospital Board.

**Section 21. Health Centre provision — Nil.**

The Local Executive Council had in contract some 50 General Practitioners, 23 of which were resident in the Borough but only 1 partnership was in receipt of a recognised group practice allowance.

The vast majority were not in formal group practice and no requests for health centre provision were made to the local Health Authority; neither was any health centre interest shown by the hospital element in our N.H.S. structure.

**Section 22 (Care of Mothers and Young Children)**

**(a) Ante-Natal Clinics**

Ante-natal care was provided by the Corporation at three clinical loci in the County Borough, viz.:—

- (i) Moorland Maternity Hospital
- (ii) Thornhill Council Offices
- (iii) Heaton Lodge Clinic, Earlsheaton

Three kinds of patients were catered for, viz.:—

- (i) Dewsbury residents
- (ii) Those on the West Riding border who were expected to be confined at home
- (iii) Those booked for delivery at Moorlands Maternity Hospital irrespective of home address

Some Dewsbury residents were confined at Staincliffe General Hospital Maternity Unit where the H.M.C. Establishment administered its own ante-natal clinic. In addition to the full range of ante-natal clinical care an immunisation service was provided supported by appropriate health education techniques, i.e. short talks, demonstrations and film shows based on matters relating to the appropriate trimester.

During 1971, 206 sessions were conducted by the local health authority medical staff and 160 sessions by hospital doctors who advised this population group.

The following table enumerates attendances at the clinics referred to:—

Total number of women attending	..	..	..	..	1793
New Cases	..	..	..	..	1386
At Staincliffe General Hospital Maternity Unit	..	..			
Total number of women attending	..	..	..	..	3329
New Cases	..	..	..	..	305

**(b) Relaxation Classes**

Relaxation and Mothercraft Clinics were held weekly at Westborough Child Welfare Clinic under the guidance of a Health Visitor and Health Education Organiser, and during 1971 the attendances were as follows:—

Number of Mothers attending		
Hospital Booked	..	99
Home Confinements		—
Total		99
Total Attendances		

**(c) Post-Natal Clinics**

Monthly post-natal clinics were administered by the Corporation at Moorlands Maternity Hospital and was disappointingly attended in the post-natal period following confinement at home or at Moorlands Maternity Hospital.

The following table enumerates attendances at relevant post-natal sessions:—

Total number of women attending..	..	..	..	60
New Cases	..	..	..	58
Total number attending Staincliffe Post-Natal Sessions	..			68



(d) Infant Welfare Clinics

Six I.W.C. Centres evenly distributed via the Borough provided regular sessions of developmental infant screening, early diagnosis, health education for mothers, immunisation service by non-computerised invitation and the full range of infant welfare foods.

The ensuing table provides information about infant welfare attendance, and in this connection we are pleased to report 96% mother/infant acceptance of the relevant clinical service.

Dewsbury County Borough — L.H.A.  
Attendances at Infant Welfare Clinics

Clinic	No. of Sessions in year	Number of children who were under 1 at first attendance	Number of children who attended during the year and who were born during			Number of attendances made during year by children who were			Cases seen by Medical Officer	Average No. of attendances per person
			1971	1970	1969—66	Under 1 year	1 but under 2	2 but under 5		
Dewsbury (H.Q.)	52	278	235	206	125	2242	528	313	1190	59
Thornhill	52	178	169	148	86	2762	425	89	668	63
Ravensthorpe	50	146	139	129	92	2674	485	105	705	65
Earlsheaton	48	168	159	142	100	2308	392	125	746	59
Shaw Cross	48	104	100	79	43	2191	365	84	504	55
Westborough	48	135	102	106	55	1927	289	83	591	48
Totals	298	1009	904	810	501	14104	2484	799	3404	58

**Dewsbury L.H.A.**  
**County Borough**  
**Welfare Food Consumption (Circular 10/54 et al)**

Is revealed by reference to the following table:—

Year	National Dried Tins	Bottles of		Expectant/Nursing Mother Vit. Tab. packs	Paediatric Vitamin a/d/c bottles (x 10 ml.)
		Orange Juice	Cod Liver Oil		
1957	11,964	38,660	4,778	3,165	—
1967	2,308	10,626	677	412	—
1968	2,594	9,861	733	314	—
1969	1,812	10,279	584	213	—
1970	1,303	9,707	533	187	—
1971	849	9,495	202	173	1,744

**Comments applicable to 1971**

- (i) Central Government issue cod-liver oil supplies (5p per bottle) ceased and were replaced by paediatric vitamin a/d/c drops. In December we sadly received the last issue of liquid orange juice concentrate (7½p per bottle).
- (ii) Expectant and nursing mother vitamin tab. packs were correspondingly enhanced by vitamin c, calcium and iodine supplements (6p per pack of 45).
- (iii) The sharp reduction in N.D.M. sales was accompanied by relative additional sales of proprietary milk brands. To our chagrin it did not indicate a corresponding increase in the breast feeding habit.

**(e) Maternity and Child Welfare Dental Service**

As in former years this continued from a central dental unit utilising two of three available clinical suites at Leeds Road, Dewsbury, under the control of the Principal School Dental Officer, Mr. J. R. Tuxford, L.D.S. The majority of preschool children inspected were visited at their respective nursery schools whereas the majority of expectant and nursing mothers attended were referred from the appropriate ante and post-natal clinics run by the L.H.A. at the Leeds Road Centre. Dental treatment of all types was made available, advice and instruction in practical oral hygiene was also given. Provision of dentures free of charge was made to expectant and nursing mothers up to the end of the infancy period.

It can be gleaned from the ensuing tables that numbers of children and mothers attending for treatment/inspection varied little from former years. Detailed breakdown can be depicted as follows:—

## Dental Services for Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Children Under 5 years.

### Part A. Attendances and Treatment.

Number of Visits for Treatment during Year:					Children 0—4 (incl.)	Expectant and Nursing Mothers
First Visit	..	..	..	..	153	150
Subsequent Visits	..	..	..	..	115	199
Total Visits					268	349
Number of Additional Courses of Treatment other than the First Course commenced during year					5	2
Treatment provided during the year:						
Number of Fillings	..	..	..	..	165	291
Teeth Filled	..	..	..	..	128	254
Teeth Extracted	..	..	..	..	112	68
General Anaesthetics given	..	..	..	..	75	26
Emergency Visits by Patients	..	..	..	..	6	—
Patients X-Rayed	..	..	..	..	—	1
Patients Treated by Scaling and/or Removal of Stains from the teeth (Prophylaxis)	..	..	..	..	92	116
Teeth Otherwise Conserved	..	..	..	..	56	—
Teeth Root Filled	..	..	..	..	—	3
Inlays	..	..	..	..	—	9
Crowns	..	..	..	..	—	6
Number of Courses of Treatment Com- pleted during the year	..	..	..	..	146	137

### Part B. Prosthetics

Patients supplied with F.U. or F.L. (First time)	..	..	..	..	9
Patients supplied with Other Dentures	..	..	..	..	10
Number of Dentures supplied	..	..	..	..	27

### Part C. Anaesthetics.

General Anaesthetics Administered by Dental Officers	..	..	..	..	101
--	----	----	----	----	-----

### Part D. Inspections.

					Children 0—4 (incl.)	Expectant and Nursing Mothers
Number of Patients given First Inspec- tions during year	..	..	..	..	421	199
Number of Patients in A and D above who required treatment	..	..	..	..	176	177
Number of Patients in B and E above who were offered treatment	..	..	..	..	176	162

### Part E. Sessions

Number of Dental Officer Sessions (i.e. Equivalent complete half- days) devoted to Maternity and Child Welfare Patients:							
For Treatment	..	..	..	..	..	..	92
For Health Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	3



**(f) Infant Screening Tests, 1971**

Routine hearing tests have been deliberate screening policy during the last decade at all Infant Welfare Centres. Health Visitors assess infants at age 7 months or as soon as practicable. Failures are routinely referred to clinical medical staff for more intensive examination and post-agreement by General Practitioner if indicated to a Regional Hospital Board E.N.T. Consultant.

A total number of 464 assessments were completed by our Health Visitors Staff and can be analysed by:—

**(a) Infant Welfare Clinic Loci—**

Halifax Road	..	..	..	..	..	..	148
Thornhill	..	..	..	..	..	..	67
Earlsheaton	..	..	..	..	..	..	76
Ravensthorpe	..	..	..	..	..	..	87
Shaw Cross	..	..	..	..	..	..	64
Westborough	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Total							464

**(b) by age—**

Under 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..	163
1—2 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	287
2—3 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
3—4 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
4—5 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
							464

Of these 464 tests, 453 were satisfactory and the remaining 11 were referred for further examination. Of the latter, 6 were then found to be satisfactory and the outstanding 5 were referred to the appropriate General Practitioner.

It is disappointing that only 16 % of our infant population were specifically screened for hearing defect by Health Visitors, despite a 96 % attendance at some time during the relevant infant period.

N.B.—Failed appointment keeping is the major fault.

**(g) Progress on Scheme for Notification to Medical Officer of Health of Congenital Defects Apparent at Birth**

Congenital malformations were duly notified on Form SD 56 to the Registrar General in accordance with the Chief Medical Officer's letter 13/63. This scheme has been in existence since 1st January, 1964, and has provided an appreciated central monitor of epidemiological malformation trends. Thirty-seven (37) live births and a single still-birth (1) revealed evidence of congenital anomaly, i.e. less than 4 % total births notified. Live born anomalies were automatically transferred to the Local Health Authority's Handicapped Register to ensure priority developmental follow-up.

## Section 23

**The community midwifery service** (establishment 5), despite reduction of staff availability to three and a half for part of the year, dealt successfully with 80 deliveries (7% births) by domiciliary confinement; and withstood the increasing challenge of early hospital discharge care by attending a further 960 (89% of births) maternity cases who were discharged prior to the tenth post natal day. In addition they found time to deliver in hospital so as to advance pupil training and their hospital professional experience, a further 46 deliveries (4% of birth rate). Thus our L.H.A. midwifery team demonstrated their adaptability to the changing trends of consumer delivery demand. We hope that hospital midwifery colleagues will soon overcome the trauma of Salmon reorganisation so that further integration can be achieved prior to 1974. Our staff played a full role in sociomedical domiciliary assessment, parent craft teaching, ante natal, and post natal control. Much of the latter in close liaison with general practise.

This year marked not only the last full working year of Moorlands Maternity hospital (scheduled to close mid 72 in favour of H.M.C. No. 11 new Staincliffe Unit) but the final retirement of a loyal and long serving Dewsbury midwife Mrs. M. Hammerton. We all wish her good health and pay tribute to her skill and service rendered.



**Section 24.—Community Health Visiting Provision**

Notwithstanding a Local Health Authority approved establishment of 15 Health Visitors to concentrate on socio-medical prevention, the effective number in post never exceeded 7. The main reasons for this continued shortage were related to scarcity of suitable trainable talent and the fact that pregnancy intermittently depleted ranks. Nevertheless we have been fortunate to retain the service of a loyal and skilled nucleus of Health Visitors for whose balanced advice future generations will have cause to be grateful. Each Health Visitor continued to work an extended geographical area of the County Borough, and her wide spectrum all age socio-medical preventative activities awarded appropriate priority to developmental infant screening/follow up, health education at home and in schools, geriatric functional assessment, and where group practice made possible attachment liaison to General Medical Service. The special medical problems precipitated by immigrant integration required additional screening and advice from the School Nursing establishment who worked well under the general guidance of the Health Visiting Staff. One specific Health Visitor performed for 30 % of her time the epidemiological control duties of Tuberculosis Visitor and attended appropriate sessions of the local Hospital Management Committee Chest Clinic. A firm liaison has been cultured between Health Visiting staff and the newly emerged local authority Social Work Department. Notwithstanding overlap it is our contention that the health visiting profession has much to teach her social work colleagues, and appropriate bonds are being developed.

**Summary of Visits by Health Visitors, 1971**

Number of children under 5 years of age visited during the year	Expectant Mothers		Children born in 1971		Children born in 1970	Children born 1966-69	(14% population) People Over 65 Visited	Total Visits all Cases
	First Visit	Total Visits	First Visit	Total Visits	Total Visits	Total Visits		
2704	111	238	972	2803	2646	4541	312	12822

## Section 25. DISTRICT NURSING SERVICES

From a sprinkling of voluntary body remunerated Queen's Nurses who toiled on foot or pushed a bike with bag-laden carrier, dealt provisionally with tonsils on kitchen tables and collected penny consumer contributions has emerged today's ever-expanding and dynamic L.H.A. domestic nursing community practice offering a twenty-four hour service in liaison with general medical service.

An increased proportion of Dewsbury's population have benefited from our complement of fourteen trained nurses, the majority of whom are mobile by courtesy of the Corporation-assisted car purchase scheme and provided with home telephones for out of hours contact.

Luckily, three of our staff are eminently male. Whilst nursing is proclaimed to a woman's world, nevertheless some procedures, i.e. male catheterisation, remain best managed by our brethren.

Central administration of input from the main users, i.e. hospital and general practitioner has been maintained without resort to the costly but effective amenity of radio communication.

All categories of patients and conditions have been catered for within the home environ but the co-operation of willing and sensible relatives has once again provided a boon to the management yield.

Treating the elderly in their own homes when isolated from relatives despite assistance from meals on wheels, social workers and home helps tests ingenuity.

The expected effect of progressive earlier discharge from hospital was reflected in the referral rate. Yet again, the policy of National Certificate of District Nurse Field Training instruction was continued in co-operation with Bradford District Nursing Service Scheme.

District Nursing Team attachment to General Practice was continued where appropriate with due regard to efficient deployment of staff and adequate off-duty.

All staff members appreciated the ever-increasing range of disposable equipment for nursing procedures and full use was made of our loan scheme for commodes, wheelchairs, beds, bed-pans and urinal apparatus. Furtherance of the policy of allocating less technical nursing tasks (i.e. bathing duties) to auxiliary nursing attendants increased our establishment to three, each of whom has carried an average 120 case load. Such job roles have brought much comfort to the aged and handicapped when not in need of more specific nursing skills.

Concerning future trends it is intended to extend our system of domestic nursing attachment on a parallel with the developments in the field of group practice.

The policy of taking full advantage of in-service training schemes, refresher and management courses it is hoped will bear fruit as reorganisation 1974 nears.

Home Nursing Visits, 1971

Total number of cases .. .. .	1290
Total number of visits .. .. .	30243
Children under 5 years old at first visit during the year .. .. .	32
Patients over 65 years old at first visit during the year .. .. .	591
Cases on books 1.1.1971 .. .. .	284
New patients, 1971 .. .. .	1006
Discharged—	
Convalescent .. .. .	634
To Hospital .. .. .	204
Died .. .. .	123
Others .. .. .	46
Remaining on books at 31st December, 1971 .. .. .	283

The Nursing Auxiliaries made 3,991 visits to patients for the purpose of giving baths and other ancillary help to the Home Nurses.

Summary of Cases and Visits

	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
Total Cases	1251	1166	1105	1120	1134	1221	1096	1041	1068	1028
Total Visits	29555	27736	26279	27818	29120	31632	30065	29806	29783	26866



## Section 26. IMMUNISATION SERVICE

With the exception of yellow fever vaccinations a comprehensive facility was provided at 6 centres in the Town by appointment; i.e. additional to the school clinical arrangements. The schedule of procedures adopted and advice given was in accordance with the memorandum "Immunisation Against Infectious Disease" H.M.S.O. prepared by the Standing Committee of the Central Health Service Council.

Acceptance rates improved slightly over 1970, the clinical freedom of the individual doctor to decide finally on type, dosage and timing of vaccine used was preserved along with our *manual* record system.

1. **Triple Antigen** and its variants against Diptheria, Tetanus and Pertussis were available at all I.W.C. Centres. The following immunisation yield emerged:

				<i>No. Children</i>	
				1971	1970
D.T.P.	L.H.A. Primary Course	..	..	712	(625)
D.T.P.	General Medical Service Primary Course			185	(169)
D.T.	Age 5 Booster Dose	..	..	100	(54)
D.T.	Age 5—10 Booster Dose	..	..	492	(515)
D.T.	Primary Course	..	..	142	142
D.	Primary Course	..	..	1	—

Diphtheria antigen has been available in Dewsbury since 1935 and notwithstanding the continuing absence of epidemic stress the lethargy of acceptance for booster injections at school entry is particularly disturbing.

2. **Smallpox Vaccination.** With due regard to the Chief Medical Officer's letter 12/71 Joint Committee policy advice that:—

- Vaccination v. smallpox need not be recommended as a *routine* procedure in early childhood.
- All travellers to and from areas of the world where smallpox is endemic or countries where eradication programmes are in progress should be protected by vaccination.
- Health Service staff who come into contact with patients should be offered vaccination and regular re-vaccination.

*The following decreased acceptance pattern for smallpox vaccination emerged:—*

<i>Age</i>	<i>No. Vaccinated</i>
Infants .. ..	29
5 years .. ..	329
5—14 years .. ..	52
15 years and over ..	176
Total ..	586

It is appropriate to record our pleasure at the continued success of the W.H.O. eradication campaign.

3. **Poliomyelitis Vaccination**

Oral vaccination by live Sabin attenuated vaccine has been in general use since 1962 and widespread use has resulted in the welcome eradication of this dreaded lesion.

The following increased acceptance pattern emerged for the under 16 age-group:—

		1971	1970
Primary course acceptance	..	864	(794)
Booster Dose	.. ..	574	(549)

4. **Measles Vaccination**

Live attenuated vaccine was routinely offered in the second year of life and 527 children were vaccinated:—a similar acceptance to last year.

5. **Rubella Vaccination** was offered routinely to all schoolgirls between their 11th and 14th birthdays, and 274 were vaccinated compared to a mere 78 last year. It is hoped that the increased acceptance will diminish congenital defect potential in future years.

6. **Anthrax Vaccination** desirability for heavy woollen workers in Dewsbury exposed to special risk was catered for. Antigen was supplied by courtesy of Bradford P.H.L.S. and performed at times convenient to industrial schedules. The following acceptance pattern emerged:—

	No.
Primary Course ..	8
Booster Injection ..	58

7. **Influenza Vaccination.** A saline-type vaccine was offered and limited to priority workers at special risk within Dewsbury Corporation. No significant evaluation emerged but 30 acceptances were catered for without adverse reaction.

8. **Tuberculosis Vaccination.** The live attenuated bovine bacillus of Calmette and Guerin (B.C.G.) yields a vaccine protection rate of approximately 80% for an estimated 15 years; and was routinely offered to all tuberculin negative children at age 13 and all Asiatic infants.

We welcome a 3% increase in acceptance rate to 78%. Notwithstanding the known NIL yield from radiographic review of Heaf type II tuberculin reactors, this procedure was continued and Heaf type III and IV reactors received clinical appraisal and follow-up by arrangement with Regional Hospital Board Chest Physician.

Herewith tabular summary of relevant work done:—

**Community Health Services Tuberculin Test and B.C.G. Vaccination for year ending 31st December, 1971**

Number of persons vaccinated through the Authority's approved arrangements under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act.

**A. Contacts (Circular 19/64) Regional Hospital Board Clinic/L.H.A. Clinic**

1. Skin tested	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35
Found positive	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Found negative	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
Vaccinated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34
Babies vaccinated (Infants)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	182



**B. L.E.A. School Children and Students** (Circular 19/64) excluding those known to have received B.C.G. vaccination already.

				<i>Immigrant Children (not included in previous figures)</i>
Skin tested .. ..	..	..	613	80
Found positive .. ..	..	..	17	44
Found negative .. ..	..	..	588	36
Vaccinated .. ..	..	..	586	34

**9. Certification Arrangements for International Travel**

Foreign travel immunisation requests totaled 27 and were dealt with by appointment. They consisted of:—

		<i>No. (All ages)</i>
1. Smallpox vaccinations ..	..	20
2. T.A.B.T. Primary course ..	..	5
3. T.A.B.T. Booster course ..	..	2
		<hr/>
Total ..	..	27
		<hr/>

In addition the office administration authenticated 1,498 doctors' signatures for persons travelling abroad—nearly a three fold increase over 1970.

## Section 27. AMBULANCE PROVISION

Service resources remained unchanged at 4 stretcher vehicles plus 3 sitting case ambulances; manned by 19 ambulancemen who performed a bi-partite job role on a six week oscillating cycle covering 1) field work, 2) participation in operational service control in accordance with established policy for 88 hours per working week. Two shift leaders controlled operations in turn for remaining 80 hours of the working week. The office of part-time Chief Ambulance Officer continued to be occupied by Mr. J. Rock, the Council's Cleansing and Transport Manager. The latter was responsible for day to day management and vehicle maintenance in accordance with established policy. The Medical Officer of Health was responsible for policy making.

The following table demonstrated a 2½% increase in patients carried and a 7% increase on the year's mileage travelled:—

	Total No. of Journeys	No. of Accident and other Emergency Calls	Total No. of Patients carried	Total Mileage
Ambulances .. ..	3,560	764	15,128	54,597
Sitting Ambulances ..	2,775	165	12,661	57,440
<b>TOTALS</b> 1971	6,335	929	27,789	112,037
<b>TOTALS</b> 1970	6,554	820	27,200	104,486

For comparison purposes the comparative figures for mileage since 1949 are:—

	<i>Ambulances</i>	<i>Cars or Sitting Ambulances</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>No. of Patients Carried</i>
1949	29,905	58,604	88,509	16,440
1950	30,860	48,849	79,709	16,561
1951	24,178	46,764	70,942	15,441
1952	20,914	48,701	69,615	15,597
1953	23,944	52,264	76,208	15,557
1954	32,348	49,660	82,008	17,802
1955	38,633	45,155	83,788	19,839
1956	39,817	39,639	79,456	19,410
1957	36,190	41,313	77,503	18,921
1958	36,530	41,112	77,642	19,310
1959	41,729	41,117	82,846	21,336
1960	41,022	38,600	79,622	21,051
1961	27,225	50,980	78,205	20,309
1962	34,851	46,908	81,759	22,084
1963	41,438	44,626	86,064	23,436
1964	44,813	45,718	90,531	22,730
1965	44,119	51,577	95,696	22,976
1966	40,924	57,414	98,338	23,441
1967	43,943	56,192	100,135	26,795
1968	46,495	53,151	99,646	25,304
1969	50,446	55,216	105,662	25,385
1970	49,466	55,020	104,486	27,200

Dewsbury L.H.A. Ambulance Removal Analysis

	Accidents Occurring in			Booked Cases removed from Home to Hospital		Cases removed from hospital to:				Long Distance Journeys (over 20 miles each way)		Total Miles all Journeys	Total No. of Journeys	Total No. of Patients Carried
	Street	Works	Home	Matern. Cases	Others	Hosp-ital	Home in Borough	Home out of Borough	Mileage	Number	Mileage			
AMBULANCES:														
January	31	7	24	10	585	87	506	2	50	8	170	4356	331	1152
February	27	6	22	25	391	95	455	—	—	7	172	3770	244	1021
March	19	9	16	14	575	112	432	2	30	16	337	4302	267	1177
April	26	9	24	15	532	74	413	—	—	5	111	3798	283	1093
May	35	3	25	13	748	98	552	—	—	15	270	4584	347	1474
June	25	5	24	14	769	100	517	—	—	7	199	5199	331	1454
July	37	9	44	10	663	112	554	—	—	11	306	5395	331	1429
August	29	5	38	3	558	79	484	—	—	15	290	4930	307	1196
September	25	9	38	14	579	83	497	—	—	1	44	4265	283	1245
October	40	5	25	10	719	107	584	—	—	4	549	5731	340	1490
November	41	6	13	9	657	91	533	—	—	—	—	4454	292	1350
December	32	6	25	9	486	66	422	1	46	1	90	3813	204	1047
TOTALS	367	79	318	146	7262	1104	5949	5	126	90	2538	54597	3560	15128
SITTING CASE AMBULANCES:														
January	3	3	7	9	500	23	432	—	—	40	744	5202	242	977
February	6	2	4	21	465	37	419	—	—	33	583	4231	224	954
March	5	—	8	27	565	50	539	—	—	32	548	5163	269	1194
April	4	1	7	23	515	42	497	—	—	31	647	4596	254	1089
May	2	—	8	22	474	35	501	—	—	44	955	5005	258	1042
June	7	—	12	19	411	17	403	—	—	20	374	4684	183	869
July	7	1	16	25	498	49	508	—	—	51	906	5405	182	1104
August	2	—	7	12	493	57	434	—	—	61	1288	4995	251	1005
September	2	4	13	25	519	41	476	—	—	4	83	4595	285	1080
October	2	3	8	10	467	47	444	—	—	15	452	4795	236	981
November	2	4	4	18	628	48	856	—	—	4	120	4190	241	1560
December	3	1	7	18	385	39	352	—	—	2	64	4579	150	806
TOTALS	45	19	101	221	5920	485	5862	—	—	337	6764	57440	2775	12661



## Section 28. PREVENTION OF ILLNESS CARE/AFTER CARE

covered the following service areas:—

(a) **Convalescent Care** was provided utilising socio-medical criteria on a limited budget. 3 priority Dewsbury ratepayers received a two-week rehabilitative holiday at the Yorkshire Forrester's Convalescent Home, Bridlington.

### (b) **Adaptation of Premises for Home Renal Dialysis**

No requests were made by the Regional Hospital Board Unit.

### (c) **Health Education**

Every member of staff allocated their energies to health educating both individual and collective elements of the local population in accordance with the spirit of the Cohen criteria. In addition, our sole part-time Health Education Officer, Mrs. M. Lynn, H.V., struggled effectively to cover the priority areas of specific action formerly catered for by a full establishment of two full-time Health Education Officers. Particular mention must be made of the apparently successful dental and anti-smoking campaigns reported fully by the P.S.M.O. in the school report 1971.

Council policy to fluorinate the public water supplies was yet again reaffirmed but until the Mid Calder Water Board Authority are able to receive uniform agreement from all participating local authorities supplied, a 50% reduction in paediatric dental caries remains non-available.

The promotion of cytological screening and relevant advice concerning the spread of sexually transmitted diseases was awarded particular priority.

### (d) **Family Planning**

Since inception circular 15/67 of the National Health Service (Family Planning Act) 1967, a national F.P.A. scheme 5 service has been administered in Dewsbury by our agents the Bradford based Pennine branch of the F.P.A.; from central clinical premises heated and maintained by the local health authority.

Working to a budget of £880 for the 71/72 session free consultation was provided for all-comers, and free supplies to *medical* cases only. The local honorary secretary, Mrs. S. Swithenbank, has kindly supplied the following tabular appraisal of work done:—

	1971	1970
Sessions held .. .. .	96	103
Total Patient Attendances .. .. .	1763	1491
New Cases .. .. .	247	263

This clinic continued to cater for borderland West Riding ratepayers also and once again due appreciation must be accorded to the dedicated local team of lay clinic workers who regularly gave their time to patient turnover.

### (e) **Venereal Disease Control**

In accordance with circular 38/68 and its memorandum recommendations the Dewsbury L.H.A. jointly with the surrounding West Yorkshire County has continued to employ a venereal disease social worker with Health Visiting background to trace sources of infection identified at the group 11 H.M.C. Specialist Clinics for sexually transmitted diseases. The same H.M.C. patient drainage area continued to screen the blood of

antenatal women to exclude Syphilis but no interviews/tracing exercises accrued from this source. The aims of contact tracing, viz. contact source identification and persuasion to attend for specialist clinical treatment have been speedily pursued by Miss Davie, S.R.N., H.V. This long-serving lady conducted the majority of first interviews under the clinical control of Dr. J. A. Burgess, M.D. The latter is due to retire early in 1972 and this event shall not pass without due tribute to his eminent concern for the matter under discussion, i.e. reference British Journal of Venereal Disease (1963) 39.113. We all wish him the very best of health and many years of happy driving in his new Fiat G.T.

Local clinics were opened at times when contacts were most likely to be traced so as to minimise defaulting. Appropriate use was made of special clinic contact report form (Rev. 9/70), a total of 20 communications were issued. With special reference to the job-role complexities of the social work done; in addition to interview/contact tracing Miss Davie undertook clinical record book-keeping. the follow-up of defaulters, priority payment of patient travelling expenses, liaison with the District Nursing Service/Housing Authority and relevant health education. Breakdown details of the social worker case-load revealed:—

<b>Defaulters</b>					
Total number	..	..	..	..	9
Total number of attendances after visit (yield)					8
Total number of home visits	..	..			7
Total number of not at home visits	..		..		7
<b>Contacts</b>					
Total number of visits	..	..	..	..	6
Total number of not at home visits	..		..		8
Total number of re-visits	..		..		5

The major national epidemiological factors, viz.:—apparent promiscuity increase, a symptomatic infection, immigrant influx are appropriate to our area and their effect is statistically represented in the epidemiological section of this volume.

**(f) Cervical Cytology Screening Service**

The L.H.A. provided from a single central clinical premise in accordance with appropriate demand a weekly service with pathological laboratory advice by kind permission of Dr. M. K. Mason from the Regional Laboratory at St. James’s Hospital, Leeds. The national computerised record form has been in use for recall purposes since the service’s inception. In addition to cytological examination a clinical breast assessment and Labstix appraisal of urine specimen was offered to the 577 women who attended during the year.

The following results were obtained:—

Number of women attended	..	..	..	..	..	577
Number of referred positive smears	..	..	..	..	..	2
Number with non-malignant miscellaneous pathology	..		..		..	23

Appropriate relevant further action was taken by general medical service.

**(g) Rehabilitative Aids**

Continued use was made of available loan equipment to facilitate domestic nursing and rehabilitation as is evidenced in the table of items below:—



						1970	1971
Bed Pans...	..	..	..	..	..	53	64
Commodes	..	..	..	..	..	75	47
Urinals	..	..	..	..	..	19	20
Air Rings	..	..	..	..	..	10	6
Fracture Boards		..	..	..	..	10 sets	5
Walking Aids	..	..	..	..	..	20	13
Bed Cages	..	..	..	..	..	24	16
Mattresses	..	..	..	..	..	12	3
Back Rests	..	..	..	..	..	26	31
Beds	..	..	..	..	..	6	4
Bed Blocks	..	..	..	..	..	3 sets	—
Bed Tables	..	..	..	..	..	4	—
Wheelchairs	..	..	..	..	..	28	31

Some difficulties are always experienced in getting the best use of loan equipment resources because consumers are oft slow to return items that have ceased to be of assistance. The deposit system on items loaned has been replaced by technical follow-up utilising our nursing auxiliary establishment; with apparent yield. It is appropriate to use these pages to express gratitude to voluntary bodies and others who have donated equipment aids to the L.H.A. inventory during the past decade. Maximum use has been made of Central Government authorised incontinence pads which have proved a very useful adjunct to domestic care of the handicapped.

#### (h) Tuberculosis Control Care/After Care

An 8% Immigrant assimilation task producing approximately 20% of the local birth rate attracted into low-standard, overcrowded, amenity-deprived dwelling areas has proved a yield-worthy culture medium for the *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* as is borne out by the persistent notification trend of the last decade. The current year's incidence continued to show a 90% Asiatic Immigrant content which consumed a corresponding percentage of available after-care time devoted by our part-time domiciliary medico-social worker Miss C. Haw, S.R.N., H.V. Notwithstanding, a slight decrease in new cases notified and the welcome lack of drug-resistant excretors resident in the Borough it will be noticed from the ensuing home-visiting table that actual home visits fell away during 1971 by over 25% but the tuberculosis visitor attended 44 sessions at the Dewsbury General Hospital Chest Clinic and supervised 10 local health authority B.C.G. sessions.

Home Visiting					1971	1970
Visits to new cases	..	..	..	..	32	44
Visits to patients under domiciliary treatment					54	42
Visits to homes of patients in Sanatoria				..	4	14
Visits to <i>contacts</i>	..	..	..	..	366	543
Unsuccessful visits	..	..	..	..	20	24
Follow-up defaulters Chest Clinic	..			..	32	29
Total					508	696

In addition to interviewing, contact-tracing and defaulter follow-up the T.B. medical social worker facilitated rehousing recommendations, liaised with fellow social workers and the D.R.O., gave much help and advice on domestic/economic problems, issued a small quantity of nutritional supplement and needed clothing but perchance did not have occasion to make convalescent recommendations.

(i) **Chiropody**

A service for the geriatric and handicapped community continued to be made available by our agents the Dewsbury Old Persons' Welfare Association. Despite output limitations of budget and staff resource due priority was allocated to those in chiropody need by this excellent voluntary body to whom we are indebted for the following tabular appraisal:—

**Chiropody Services 1971 (Dewsbury C.B.)**

(i) Staff/patient deployment:							
No. of sessions held in wards	..	..	..	..			726
No. of treatment given (a) in Centres	..	..	..	..			6083
(b) at Home	..	..	..	..			2227
No. of persons treated: (a) in Centres	..	..	..	..			1003
(b) at Home	..	..	..	..			370
(ii) Cost Data							
Chiropodists' Fees (a) at Centres	..	..	..	..			2590·79
(b) Domiciliary	..	..	..	..			2447·50
(c) Travelling Exp.	..	..	..	..			130·69
Rent for Premises (1 Centre)	..	..	..	..			16·28
Caretaker's Fees (1 Centre)	..	..	..	..			0·50
Postages .. .. .	..	..	..	..			2·90
							£5188·66
Back Pay due to Chiropodists from							
1st April, 1971—31st March, 1972:							
(a) at Centres	..	..	..	..			£280·35
(b) Domiciliary	..	..	..	..			267·00
Rent due for Centre Premises..	..	..	..	..			5·55
							552·90
							£5741·56
Net Receipts from patients after amounts deducted for							
dressings .. .. .	..	..	..	..			£51·50
Normal length of each session	..	..	..	..			3 hours
Fee to Chiropodist for 3 hourly session	..	..	..	..			£3·75
Fee to Chiropodist for Domiciliary Visit	..	..	..	..			£1·22
Amount contributed by each patient	..	..	..	..			£0·05



**EPIDEMIOLOGY**  
(Including **Notified** Diseases)

Notification of Infectious Diseases

In accordance with the Public Health Infectious Disease Regulations, 1968, the following tabular incidence was duly reported within Dewsbury C.B.

Public Health Infectious Disease Regulations, 1968  
Details of the Notification of Infectious Diseases Other than Tuberculosis  
during the twelve months of the year 1971.

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	March	April and May	June	July and August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals
Scarlet Fever .. ..	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	3
Infective Hepatitis ..	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	4
Measles .. ..	25	18	28	75	19	20	3	—	—	2	190
Whooping Cough ..	1	1	26	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	31
Food Poisoning ..	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	2	—	7
Dysentery (Bacillary)	—	2	8	1	8	2	—	6	9	14	48
TOTALS ..	26	22	62	79	29	23	4	8	11	19	283



## Control Comment

It is self evident that 18 of the designated notifiable syndromes, viz., encephalitis, meningitis, poliomyelitis, anthrax, cholera, diphtheria, typhoid fever, leprosy, leptospirosis, malaria, ophthalmia neonatorum, paratyphoid fever, plague, relapsing fever, smallpox, tetanus, typhus, and yellow fever had no County Borough incidence.

The scarlet fever streptococcus remained sensitive to the penicillins, but the surveillance continued in the field of infective hepatitis gave an impression of doubtful yield pending the discovery of a readily available isolation technique. Prevalence control was continued on the Leprosy Register and it is significant to mention that measles morbidity has not yet had time to be radically influenced by available vaccine. Pertussis continued to break-through the infant active immunisation screen highlighting the difficulties of obtaining an efficient vaccine and successfully immunising a sufficient number of the pre-school population.

Bacteriological food poisoning control once again proved very difficult to differentiate from contact salmonellosis. The annual return of food poisoning notifications was returned thus:—

1. Local Authority—Dewsbury C.B. Year 1971.

2. (a) Food Poisoning Notifications (Corrected) as returned to Registrar General:—

<i>1st Quarter</i>	<i>2nd Quarter</i>	<i>3rd Quarter</i>	<i>4th Quarter</i>	<i>Total</i>
—	—	5	4	9

(b) Cases otherwise ascertained. Nil.

(c) Fatal cases. Nil.

3. Particulars of Outbreaks. Nil.

4. Single Cases. Nil. Agent Unknown. 2.

5. Salmonella Infections not food-borne (most likely contact) 7.

Bacillary Dysentery notifications were all shown to be of the Sonne variety but control was hampered as usual by asymptomatic excretors. In summary therefore whilst it is realised that notification cannot be assumed to be a complete morbidity index non-tuberculous communicable disease did not give rise to major concern in Dewsbury in 1971. Control was greatly facilitated by the expert assistance of the Wakefield Public Health Laboratory Service where Dr. Little undertook the examination of 627 bacteriological samples. I wish to pay tribute to the fortitude and skill of the Public Health Inspectorate and Health Visitors who undertook control duties; sometimes outside normal working hours.

## Tuberculosis (Dewsbury C.B.)

Year	Annual Notification Incidence			Annual Mortality		
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total
1936	42	23	65	24	12	36
1937	55	22	77	22	8	30
1938	51	29	80	16	6	22
1939	32	15	47	25	2	27
1940	45	19	64	27	1	28
1941	39	19	58	28	6	34
1942	31	4	35	19	15	34
1943	32	10	42	20	11	31
1944	29	11	40	16	5	21
1945	26	19	45	20	8	28
1946	20	12	32	11	5	16
1947	31	15	46	19	9	28
1948	22	18	40	13	5	18
1949	26	20	46	12	6	18
1950	25	15	40	15	—	15
1951	31	8	39	17	—	17
1952	25	9	34	12	1	13
1953	30	17	47	7	1	8
1954	8	6	14	8	1	9
1955	20	9	29	4	—	4
1956	22	7	29	4	2	6
1957	14	8	22	2	1	3
1958	17	9	26	4	—	4
1959	23	5	28	2	1	3
1960	14	5	19	3	—	3
1961	17	11	28	3	1	4
1962	33	18	51	5	—	5
1963	37	10	47	2	—	2
1964	17	4	21	3	—	3
1965	26	12	38	5	—	5
1966	14	9	23	2	1	3
1967	17	7	24	5	—	5
1968	28	11	39	2	—	2
1969	25	12	37	2	—	2
1970	21	23	44	3	1	4
1971	19	18	37	2	1	3

Reference has already been made earlier in this volume to the persisting trend in T.B. notified incidence currently amounting to an index of 0.73 per thousand; 90% of which is to be found in our Asiatic Immigrant population. The latter are attracted to low-standard overcrowded amenity deprived dwelling areas within the county borough but despite language barriers and high mobility the Tuberculosis Social Worker is to be congratulated on her control yield.

N.B.—(See tuberculosis control care/after-care section Item H. where L.H.A. arrangements for control are fully reported).

Concerning age incidence notified the majority are young Asiatic adults of occupational age; there were no infants, one pre-school child and two geriatric cases. The continued co-operation of local industrial concerns to have employees screened for tuberculosis by mass miniature radiography has continued by courtesy of the Leeds Regional M.M.R. Unit. The latter visited the textile carpet manufacturing plant of S. Lyles Ltd., Dewsbury, where the following survey results were obtained:—

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
No. examined .. .. .	27	4	31
Cases of Tuberculosis (Inactive) ..	1	—	1
Other Abnormalties referred to own doctor .. .. .	—	—	—

### Venereal Disease

Prevalence in Dewsbury residents proved somewhat similar to 1970 as can be seen from the following tabular appraisal extracted from the H.M.C. 11 activity figures:—

Name of County or County Borough	Dewsbury	West Riding	Others	Total
Number of cases from each area:				
Syphilis .. .. .	2	2	—	4
Gonorrhoea .. .. .	24	32	1	57
Other conditions .. .. .	136	254	9	399
Totals .. .. .	162	288	10	460

Venereal Disease specialist treatment facilities continued to be made available at Ward 5 within the Dewsbury District General Hospital complex.

The Local Health Authority control measures taken are fully described earlier in this volume under the Part III Service heading, viz. in accordance with Circular 38/68.



## Local Mortality Appraisal

In common with the national trend, Dewsbury County Borough's morbidity experience for 1971 produced the expected league table leaders:

- (i) Ischaemic heart disease .. .. . 202 deaths
- (ii) Malignant disease .. .. . 136 deaths
- (iii) Cerebrovascular disease .. .. . 111 deaths
- (iv) Respiratory disease .. .. . 94 deaths

Notwithstanding the oft misleading nature of small numbers, herewith below the Registrar General's tabular appraisal of the Dewsbury mortality picture for 1971, with respect to age, sex and etiology.

### Dewsbury Mortality, 1971 (Age/Sex/Aetiology) Registrar General's Figures, 1971

	Under 1		1-4		5-14		15-24		25-44		45-64		65-74		75+		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Tuberculosis, Respiratory ... ..							1				1		1				2	
Tuberculosis, Other ... ..								1										1
Meningococcal Infection ... ..				1													1	1
Other infective & Parasitic diseases	1	1															1	1
Malignant Neoplasm—																		
Oesophagus ... ..											2				1	2	3	2
Stomach ... ..									1		1	1	2	1	3	3	6	6
Intestine ... ..										5	1	4	5	4	6	13	12	
Lung, bronchus ... ..										7	4	13	1	2		22	5	
Breast ... ..									1				7	1	2	1	17	
Uterus ... ..									2				2				4	
Prostate ... ..													2		4		6	
Leukaemia ... ..					1				1	1	1	1	1		1	1	5	
Other Malignant neoplasms ... ..									1	7	4	6	7	5	3	18	15	
Benign & Unspecified Neoplasms...														1		1		
Diabetes Mellitus ... ..									1	2	3	1	2		3	3	9	
Anaemias ... ..															2		2	
Other Diseases of Blood, Etc. ...													1				1	
Meningitis ... ..	1												1				1	
Multiple Sclerosis ... ..													1					1
Other Diseases of Nervous Systems, etc. ... ..															1	1	1	1
Chronic rheumatic heart disease ...									2		2	2	2	2	1	6	5	
Hypertensive Disease ... ..										3		1	3	4	8	8	11	
Ischaemic heart disease ... ..									8	1	30	8	42	27	36	50	116	86
Other forms of heart disease ... ..									1			2	8	8	11	11	21	
Cerebrovascular disease ... ..										5	5	21	17	19	44	45	66	
Other diseases of Circulatory system										3	1	4		6	16	13	17	
Influenza ... ..															2		2	
Pneumonia ... ..		1	1							3	2	4	3	10	5	18	11	
Bronchitis and emphysema ... ..										7	2	14	3	15	14	36	19	
Asthma ... ..															1		1	
Other diseases of respiratory system		1												2	4	2	5	
Peptic Ulcer ... ..								1						1		2		
Intestinal Obstruction & Hernia	1									1					1	2	1	
Cirrhosis of Liver ... ..											2		1	3	1	3	3	
Other diseases of digestive system										1				1	2	2	2	
Nephritis & Nephrosis ... ..													1					
Hyperplasia of Prostate ... ..													1			1		
Other diseases, Genito-Urinary System													1		1	1	1	
Other Complications of Pregnancy, etc. ... ..								1									1	
Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System											1				1	8	1	
Congenital Anomalies ... ..	3	1			1		1									5	9	
Birth Injury—Difficult Labour, etc.	8	6														8	6	
Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	4	3														4	3	
Symptoms & ill-defined conditions															1	7	7	
Motor Vehicle Accidents ... ..					3				3				1	1		1	2	
All other accidents ... ..							2	1	2		4				1	8	1	
Suicide & self inflicted injuries ...							1	1	1		2			1		4	2	
All other external causes ... ..					1									1		1	1	
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>368</b>



## Local Morbidity Screening

### (i) Local Government—Occupational Health Ascertainment

A total of 283 comprehensive clinical assessments were undertaken by the Departmental Medical staff; the vast majority in pursuit of fitness for job role completed questionnaires.

This figure included 194 local government entrants to the superannuation system. There is much scope to improve the yield from this use of medical resources and in due course, appropriate representation will be made to the Finance Committee.

### (ii) Immigrant Health

The 1971 Census estimated that immigrants now constitute about 8 % of the Dewsbury population and examination of the 1971 birth rate indicated that they now give rise to nearly 20 % of same.

### Immigrant Population Breakdown

Pakistani origin	..	..	2,100
Indian origin	..	..	1,800
West African/Caribbean origin			188
Total			4,088

Dewsbury Corporation continued to take a keen interest in immigrant welfare through its Community Relations Committee. The well-established routine health screening practice was continued, viz.:—

- (i) All entrant family units visited by Health Department nursing staff and appropriately educated concerning available services.
- (ii) All children are offered a full clinical assessment with fecal screening to exclude helminthiasis.
- (iii) Adults are all offered tuberculosis skin testing, chest X-ray and follow-up.
- (iv) All immigrant infants are routinely offered B.C.G. New immigrant entrants admitted under the Central Government's Port Health Advice Note procedure notified to the Health Department totalled 181; 75 % of which proved contactable. All but 3 were of Asiatic origin as can be gleaned from the Form SBL 611 Local Health Authority Return below:—

COUNTRY where passport was issued, as stated by Port Health Authority	Number of advice notes* received during the year from ports and airports relating to arrival of immigrants	Number of first successful visits† paid to immigrants during the year
(A) <b>Commonwealth Countries:</b>	(1)	(2)
(i) Caribbean	—	—
(ii) India	57	52
(iii) Pakistan	121	80
(iv) Other Asian	—	—
(v) African	3	3
(vi) Other	—	—
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>135</b>
(B) <b>Non-Commonwealth Countries:</b>		
(i) European	—	—
(ii) Other	—	—
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>135</b>

\*Advice of arrival of immigrant.

†First successful visit means the first time the Local Health Authority Officer established contact with the immigrant. All such visits made during the year should be included irrespective of the date of receipt of the advice note.

**SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA**  
**(Environmental Hygiene)**

## ANNUAL REPORT

### CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR, 1971

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the pleasure to submit my Annual Report for the year ending the 31st December, 1971, on the work carried out by the Public Health Inspector's Department.

#### Staff

Mr. D. Hughes, District Public Health Inspector since September, 1969, terminated his post with this Authority, having obtained the post of Public Health Inspector and Surveyor to Appleby Borough Council. Upon advertising the vacant post I regret to say that no suitable applications were forthcoming and this vacancy was not filled by the end of the year. It is hoped that more applications are forthcoming when the post is re-advertised.

Mr. J. D. Hemsworth, Student Public Health Inspector completed his first year at the College of Technology, Sheffield, and passed the examinations satisfactorily. He will continue his studies from September of this year and prepare to sit the Intermediate Examination for the Public Health Inspector's Diploma in June of 1972.

#### Comment on Work Complexity

A serious fly nuisance was reported from the residents of Northstead Housing Estate, Ravensthorpe, in April of this year. A survey of the whole Estate was made and it was concluded that the complaints were justified. It was necessary to contact the Chief Public Health Inspector at Mirfield regarding the condition of his refuse tip and request satisfactory covering thereto. It was also necessary to ask the co-operation of the Cleansing Superintendent to carry out tipping on our own tip in a controlled manner. A great effort was made by both authorities and as a result the fly nuisance was abated.

The Clean Air programme continued and the most popular choice of fuel appeared to be gas. I feel that the general public today are desirous of fuel "to tap" and are not interested in solid fuel with the resultant cleaning out of ashes and the appliances.

The Clean Air (Emission of Grit and Dust from Furnaces) Regulations 1971, came into operation on the 1st November of this year. The Regulations apply immediately to new plant having a rating of between 825 and 470,000 lbs. of steam per hour or plant burning gaseous fuels and rated between 825,000 and 475 million B.Th. U's/hr. The Regulations do not apply to existing plant until 1st January, 1978. The Clean Air (Measurement of Grit and Dust from Furnace) Regulations, 1971, came into force on the 1st March.

All the Smoke Control Orders within the Borough were re-introduced on the 1st May, 1971.

The problem of the eradication of mice is still with us. It would appear that no new poisons are available to deal with this pest. Alpha-Chlorolose is still in use to control mice and Warfarin remained successful against rats.



Several prosecutions were taken under the Food & Drugs Act, 1955, and these listed in the appropriate section of the report.

The following new legislations came into force during 1971 :—

The Smoke Control Areas (Authorised Fuels) Regulations 1971.

The Smoke Control Areas (Authorised Fuels) (No. 3) Regulations 1971.

The Alkali, etc. Works Order 1971.

The Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Regulations 1971.

The Dangerous Matter Act 1971.

The Meat Inspectors (Amendment) Regulations 1971.

The latter Regulations amended the charges for the inspection of carcasses at Slaughterhouses.

I would like to express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health and Housing Committee for their support and help, also the Medical Officer of Health for his assistance and support throughout the year. Again I must record my thanks for the co-operation of the Chief Officers of the Council and their Staffs, with a special word of thanks to all my staff for the excellent way in which they have performed their duties.

C. PARKER, M.A.P.H.I.,

*Chief Public Health Inspector.*

## Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1970

The above Regulations have been rigorously enforced resulting in a high standard of hygiene in all food premises.

Food & Drugs Act—letters sent	..	..	..	..	..	56
Number of contraventions remedied	..	..	..	..	..	26

Type of Business	No. of premises	No. complying with Reg. 16 (wash-hand basin)	No. to which Reg. 19 applies (sinks, etc.)	No. complying with Reg. 19 (sinks, etc.)
Butchers .. .. .	44	44	44	44
Bakers & Pastry Cooks ..	18	18	18	18
Cafes, Food Preparing Premises & Canteens ..	79	79	79	79
Dairies & Milkshops.. ..	174	174	174	174
Fishmongers .. .. .	11	11	11	11
Fish Fryers .. .. .	44	44	44	44
Fish, Fruit & Greengrocers	38	38	38	38
General, mixed and off-licence	60	60	60	60
Grocers & Provision Dealers	122	122	122	122
Health Food Stores .. ..	2	2	2	2
Ice Cream Premises .. ..	276	276	276	276
Snack Bars .. .. .	16	16	16	16
Tripe Shops .. .. .	1	1	1	1

Number of Food Premises registered under Section 16 of the Food & Drugs Act, 1955 .. .. . 332

Number of inspections of registered food premises:—

Ice Cream .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	37
Preserved foods, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	310

## Educational Activities

The personal approach to traders and employees regarding the handling and storage of food has been maintained satisfactorily by the District Public Health Inspectors.

Method of disposal of condemned food:—

Condemned foods are collected and removed for disposal to the Corporation's Destructor Plant.

Special examination of stock or consignment:—

No examination was called for during the year.

## The Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966

During the year 1,658 visits were made to food stalls on the Market. Minor contraventions were dealt with by verbal action.

### Adulteration

The recognised minimum rate of sampling is three samples per 1,000 population per annum, so taking the population of Dewsbury as 50,000 approximately, this gives a total number of 150 samples per year.

During 1971 there were 114 samples taken for chemical analysis, of which 106 were reported genuine and 8 adulterated, giving a percentage adulteration of 7.02% and 205 visits were made by the Inspectors for the purpose of taking these samples.

Number of samples taken during the past five years:—

Suggested Guide Rate	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
150	133	91	90	108	114

Taking the population as 50,000 approximately, the rate per 1,000:—

Suggested Guide Rate	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
3.0	2.6	1.4	1.4	2.2	2.3

The results of the analysis of samples:—

Milk:	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Number taken	6	7	2	7	2
Number adulterated	—	—	—	1	—
Percentage adulterated	—	—	—	14.3	—

## Samples of Food & Drugs sent to the Public Analyst for Examination

Article	Samples Taken	Informal		Formal		Total	
		Genuine	Adult'd	Genuine	Adult'd	Genuine	Adult'd
Milk .. .. .	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Beef Spread .. .. .	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Liver & Bacon Paté .. .. .	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Potted Beef .. .. .	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Potted Meat .. .. .	5	—	4	—	1	—	5
Meat Paste .. .. .	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Brawn .. .. .	4	4	—	—	—	4	—
Pork Pie .. .. .	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Cornish Pasty .. .. .	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Chopped Ham with Pork .. .. .	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Chicken Fillets in Jelly .. .. .	3	3	—	—	—	3	—
Chunk Chicken Supreme .. .. .	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Pork Sausage .. .. .	9	8	1	—	—	8	1
Sausage Roll .. .. .	3	3	—	—	—	3	—
Beef Sausage .. .. .	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Steak & Kidney with Gravy .. .. .	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Steak & Kidney Pie .. .. .	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Stewed Steak with Gravy .. .. .	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Chunk Steak with Gravy .. .. .	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Chicken Curry with Rice .. .. .	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Fish Cakes .. .. .	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Sardine Spread .. .. .	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Salmon & Tuna Spread .. .. .	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Salmon Spread .. .. .	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Instant Non-Fat Milk .. .. .	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Fresh Cream .. .. .	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Longlife Dairy Cream .. .. .	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Tinned Cream .. .. .	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Sterilised Cream .. .. .	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Fresh Double Cream .. .. .	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Butter .. .. .	3	3	—	—	—	3	—
Margarine .. .. .	3	3	—	—	—	3	—
Orange Jelly .. .. .	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Raspberry Jelly .. .. .	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Strawberry Jelly .. .. .	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Jelly .. .. .	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Raspberry Jelly Preserve .. .. .	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Ice Cream .. .. .	4	4	—	—	—	4	—
Instant Coffee .. .. .	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Coffee Essence .. .. .	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Mustard .. .. .	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Curry Powder .. .. .	3	2	1	—	—	2	1
Beef Suet .. .. .	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Low Fat Spread .. .. .	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Cheese .. .. .	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Cheddar Cheese .. .. .	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Double Gloucester Cheese .. .. .	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Caerphilly Cheese .. .. .	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Wensleydale Cheese .. .. .	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Self Raising Flour .. .. .	3	3	—	—	—	3	—
Mincemeat .. .. .	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Baking Powder .. .. .	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Dried Milk Powder .. .. .	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Blackcurrant Jam .. .. .	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Raspberry Jam .. .. .	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Tomato Ketchup .. .. .	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Mayonnaise .. .. .	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Salad Cream .. .. .	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Saccharin Tablets .. .. .	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Orange Drink .. .. .	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Bitter Lemon Drink .. .. .	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Shandy .. .. .	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Double Whiskeys .. .. .	2	—	—	2	—	2	—
Double Rums .. .. .	2	—	—	2	—	2	—
Double Brandy .. .. .	1	—	—	1	—	1	—
Agar Agar .. .. .	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Totals .. .. .	114	101	7	5	1	106	8



### Particulars of Adulteration

No. of Sample	Article	Adulteration or Offence
403	Potted Beef	This sample contained 58·1 % of meat. Potted Beef should contain not less than 95 % of meat. As from March 15th this amount will be required by the Fish & Meat Spreadable Products Regulations.
421	Curry Powder	This sample contained 1·1 % of acid insoluble mineral matter. In my opinion the amount should not exceed 1 %. This sample is unsatisfactory in this respect.
432	Potted Meat	This sample contained 76·2 % of meat. Potted Meat is required to contain not less than 95 % of meat. This sample does not comply with the requirements of the Fish & Meat Spreadable Products Regulations.
433	Potted Meat	This sample contained 36·1 % of meat. Potted Meat is required to contain not less than 95 % of meat. This sample does not comply with the requirements of the Fish and Meat Spreadable Products Regulations.
460	Potted Meat	This sample contained 77·3 % of meat. Potted Meat should contain 95 % of meat. This sample did not therefore comply with the requirements of the Fish & Meat Spreadable Products Regulations.
487	Potted Meat	This sample contained only 80·6 % of meat. Potted Meat should contain not less than 95 % of meat. This sample does not therefore comply with the requirements of the Fish & Meat Spreadable Products Regulations.
493	Pork Sausage	This sample contained 28·7 % of lean meat. Pork Sausage should contain not less than 32·5 % of lean meat. This sample did not comply with the requirements of the Sausage & Other Meat Products Regulations.
496	Potted Meat	This sample contained 69·4 % of meat. Potted Meat should contain not less than 95 % of meat. This sample does not therefore comply with the requirements of the Fish & Meat Spreadable Products Regulations.

### The Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963

#### Inspection of Meat and Other Foods

100 per cent. meat inspection of all animals slaughtered within the County Borough of Dewsbury has been maintained. The District Public Health Inspectors have continued to carry out this duty on a rota system.

During 1971, 878 visits were made to the slaughterhouses and 6 tons 11 cwts. 0 qrs. 98 lbs. of meat and offal were condemned and destroyed as being unfit for food. 1,853 cattle, 202 cows, 29 calves, 7,738 sheep and 4,952 pigs were slaughtered within the County Borough, but no horses.

**The Meat (Sterilisation) Regs. 1969**

All condemned meat is disposed of in accordance with the procedure laid down in the above Regulations (placed in locked containers before leaving the slaughterhouse).

**Prosecutions**

During the year four prosecutions were instituted under Section 2 of the Food & Drugs Act, 1955. The results were as follows:—

- 1. The sale of a bottle of milk containing mouse excreta. The dairy was found guilty and fined £20.
- 2. The sale of a mouldy loaf of bread. The bakery firm was found guilty and fined £25.
- 3. The sale of a fillet of leg of lamb infested with fly larvae. Fined £20.
- 4. The sale of a mouldy loaf of bread. Bakery fined £15.

**Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in Whole or in Part**

	Cattle ex- cluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
Number killed .. .. .	1853	202	29	7738	4952
Number inspected .. .. .	1853	202	29	7738	4952
<b>All Diseases except Tuberculosis:</b>					
Whole carcases condemned ..	1	—	4	2	7
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned .. .. .	215	27	4	44	365
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis or cysticerci .. ..	11·6	13·4	13·8	·6	7·3
<b>Tuberculosis only:</b>					
Whole carcases condemned ..	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned .. .. .	2	—	—	—	7
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ..	0·11	—	—	—	0·14
<b>Cysticerci:</b>					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned .. .. .	6	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration .. .. .	2	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—

No. of inspections of meat shops and meat stalls .. .. .	741
No. of inspections of food preparers (meat) .. .. .	91
No. of licences held to slaughter animals on 31st December, 1971	18

**Other Foods**

Number of visits to other Food Premises .. .. .	295
„ „ Fried Fish Shops .. .. .	110
„ „ Bakehouses .. .. .	71
„ „ Food Preparers (other than meat) .. .. .	134
Total ..	610

Particulars of other food surrendered as unfit for food of man:—

TINNED FOOD—

Meat	..	423	tins
Vegetables	..	596	„
Fruit	..	2116	„
Soup	..	118	„
Fish	..	248	„
Milk Puddings	..	138	„
Fruit Juice	..	117	„
Evaporated Milk		49	„
Puddings	..	49	„
Custard	..	2	„
Pie Filling	..	51	„
Cream	..	5	„
Whole Corn	..	3	„

OTHER FOODS—

2 x 5 lbs. butter  
37 x  $\frac{1}{2}$  lbs butter

FROZEN FOODS—

2 packets eclairs  
1 „ fruit  
63 cartons trifle  
41 cartons mousse  
1 arctic roll  
5 sponge rolls  
26 packets pastry  
124 „ fish  
11 „ beef  
2 „ chicken  
35 „ beef burgers  
4 „ chicken casserole  
4 „ shepherds pie  
27 „ fish cakes  
31 „ chips  
146 „ vegetables  
10 „ sausages  
2 „ sausage rolls  
72 „ ice cream  
5 „ beef in curry sauce  
2 „ corn on the cob  
13 „ rissoles  
4 meat pies  
10 meat and potato pies  
2 beef pies  
38  $\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. butter  
17 x  $\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. lard  
2 x 16 lbs. marg.  
10 x  $\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. marg.  
2 x 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. cheese  
1 x 5 lbs. cheese  
5 pints past./hom. milk  
6 can orange juice  
2 lbs. sausage meat  
2 whole chickens  
18 lbs. topside beef  
21 lbs. topside beef  
19 lbs. topside beef  
17 lbs. topside beef  
3 cream sponges  
8 arctic rolls  
21 mousse  
1 portion steak & kidney pie  
1 box mincemeat pies  
1 box apricot crumble

2 boxes Christmas puddings  
2 trays vanilla sponges  
2 trays fruit pies  
10 cottage pies  
46 meat dinners

FIRE DAMAGED FOODSTUFFS—

40 x 46 lbs. potatoes  
96 x  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. packs marg.  
3 x 3 lbs. cans onion slices  
1 x 56 lbs. sugar  
2 x 5 galls. vinegar  
288 x 24 ozs. Oxo cubes  
1 cwt. salt  
5 x 12 lbs. boxes tomatoes  
28 x 7 lbs. cans soup  
1 x 28 lbs. sponge mix  
8 x 3 lbs. fresh mushrooms  
1 case bananas  
4 x 28 lbs. custard powder  
1 x 7 lbs. bag jelly crystals  
62 x 3 lbs. bags of flour  
4 x 28 lbs. pastry mix  
60 lemons  
7 x 7 lbs. herbs  
1 x 7 lbs. meringue mix  
28 lbs. bags of mincemeat  
3 x 7 lbs. lemon curd  
160 lbs. steak  
3 x 32 lbs. turkeys  
2 x 56 lbs. cabbage  
3 bags onions  
3 x 28 lbs. cube sugar  
12 x 6 lbs. processed peas  
18 x 6 lbs. 8 ozs. carrots  
12 x 6 lbs. 8 ozs. garden peas  
2 x 16 lbs. cream crackers  
4 cases bread crumbs  
3 x 7 lbs. cornflour  
7 x 10 lbs. tomato paste  
13 $\frac{1}{2}$  doz. eggs  
6 x 6 lbs. 8 ozs. runner beans  
36 x 56 lbs. 15 ozs. potatoes  
29 x 18 $\frac{1}{2}$  ozs. tomato juice  
36 x 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  ozs. mustard  
6 x 12 ozs sauces  
3 x 7 ozs. „  
3 x 9 ozs. „  
7 x 10 ozs. „  
6 x 6 lbs. 12 ozs. apples  
3 x 1 qt. 6 ozs. pineapple juice  
2 cases lettuce  
1 case cucumber  
36 x 4 lbs. 8 ozs. Xmas pudding  
1 case wafer biscuits  
1 case packet biscuits  
12 x 10 ozs. Yorkshire relish  
1 x 7 lbs. bread crumbs  
4 x  $\frac{1}{2}$  gall. jar beetroot  
2 x 1 gall. jar salad cream  
1 jar seeds  
1 x 1 gall. tomato puree  
2 x 1 gall. golden syrup  
1 gall. olive oil  
1 x 14 lbs. curry powder



20 x 7 lbs. soup mix	1 x 6 lbs. 8 ozs. fruit cocktail
3 jars cocktail cherries	10 cases of tea bags
1 x 7 lbs. jars mint sauce	8 cases coffee
3 x 1 lbs. pepper	3 x 7 lbs. bisto
1 x 28 lbs. jars jam	6 x 7 lbs. 1 oz. grapefruit
7 x 7 lbs. cherries	10 x 2 lbs. 14 ozs. grapefruit
12 x 6 lbs. 10 ozs. gooseberries	2 doz. oranges
1 x 7 lbs. apple and raspberry	9 x 6½ lbs. fruit cocktail
3 x 7 lbs. apricots	25 x 1 lb. 14 ozs. slices pineapple
24 x 1 lb. 10 ozs. mushrooms	27 x 19 ozs. grapefruit juice
7 x 7 lbs. plums	17 x 1 qt. orange squash
2 x 7 lbs. peaches	12 x 3 lbs. pork luncheon meat
4 x 7 lbs. rhubarb	13 x 4 lbs. pork luncheon meat
14 x 28 lbs. lard	8 x 3 lbs. 12 ozs. steak/kidney puddings

## MILK SUPPLY

### The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963

### The Milk (Special Designation) (Amendment) Regulations, 1965.

No. of Distributors	..	..	..	..	..	..	58
No. of Dairy Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
No. of Milk Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	167
No. of Inspections of Milk Shops and Dairy Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	148

The number of licences under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1963/5, held at 31st December, 1971, was:—

Dealers Licences—(Pasteurised)	..	..	..	..	..	9
Dealers Licences—(Pasteurised, Sterilised)	..	..	..	..	..	28
Dealers Licences—(Pasteurised, Untreated)	..	..	..	..	..	2
Dealers Licences—(Pasteurised, Sterilised, Untreated)	..	..	..	..	..	16
Dealers Licences—(Pasteurised, Sterilised, Ultra Heat Treated, Untreated)	..	..	..	..	..	24
Dealers Licences—(Sterilised only)	..	..	..	..	..	60
Dealers Licences—(Ultra Heat Treated)	..	..	..	..	..	1
Dealers Licences—(Pasteurised, Sterilised, Ultra Heat Treated)	..	..	..	..	..	10
Dealers Licences—(Sterilised, Ultra Heat Treated)	..	..	..	..	..	7
Dealers Licences—(Pasteurised, Ultra Heat Treated)	..	..	..	..	..	1
Dealers Licences—(Untreated, Sterilised)	..	..	..	..	..	2
Dealers Licences—(Untreated)	..	..	..	..	..	3

### Chemical Analysis

The legal requirement for milk is a minimum content of 3.0% butter fat and 8.5% solids not fat. 2 samples were taken during 1971 and both were reported genuine.

Month	Number of samples taken	Average Results		Number asulterated
		Fat	Solids not fat	
November	2	3.83	8.83	—
Total	2	3.83	8.83	—



**Bacteriological Analysis**

Samples of milk are sent to the Public Health Laboratory at Wakefield for routine examination. 223 samples were reported as satisfactory after the prescribed tests, 12 as unsatisfactory.

Designation	No.	Type of Test							
		Methylene Blue		Phosphatase		Turbidity		Biological	
		S.	N.S.	S.	N.S.	S.	N.S.	S.	N.S.
Untreated Milk	103	92	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pasteurised Milk	104	104	—	103	1	—	—	—	—
Sterilised Milk	28	—	—	—	—	28	—	—	—

**Milk Supplies and the Control of Brucella Abortus**

**Work done**

1. Number of samples of raw milk samples examined .. .. 103
2. Number of positive samples identified (a) Ring-test .. .. 5
- (b) Cream culture .. .. 2

In pursuit of positive sample results to cream culture test, relevant notices under the Milk and Dairy Regulations (1959) were duly served by the Medical Officer of Health to effect heat treatment o appropriate milk supply. Considerable help and advice was given to farmers by way of individual cow sampling within herds to effect isolation of the excreting animal. To facilitate eradication the farmer was urged to remove the animal from the herd to slaughter.

**ICE CREAM**

During the year sampling of ice cream continued and the standard of 5.0 milk fat still remains. Of the 4 samples taken this year, all reached the required standard.

Fat Content	1967		1968		1969		1970		1971	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0.0% to 0.9%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.0% to 1.9%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.0% to 2.9%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.0% to 3.0%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.0% to 4.9%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.0% and over	11	100	2	100	4	100	2	100	4	100

The Public Analyst reported on the samples taken during 1971 as follows:—

Month	No. of Samples	Satisfactory	Not Satisfactory
April .. ..	2	2	—
September ..	2	2	—
Total .. ..	4	4	4

### Bacteriological Analysis

In Dewsbury there are 2 ice cream producers, each having their own manufacturing premises, and production is controlled by the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1959.

The grades given to samples of ice cream are based on the time taken to reduce Methylene Blue in the laboratory and are as follows:—

Time taken to reduce Methylene Blue						
Grade 1	..	..	..	..	..	4½ hrs. or more
„ 2	..	..	..	..	..	2½ to 4 hrs.
„ 3	..	..	..	..	..	½ to 2 hrs.
„ 4	..	..	..	..	..	0

Judgment of bacteriological cleanliness is based on a series of samples—too much attention to any one sample is useless for technical reasons. It has been suggested that over a minimum period of 6 months, 50% of a vendor's samples should be Grade 1, 80% in Grade 1 and 2 and no more than 20% in Grade 3 and none in Grade 4.

The Graded results of the samples of ice cream are as follows:—  
Manufactured in Dewsbury—

Number of samples taken	..	..	..	..	..	11
	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4		
Methylene Blue Test	10	1	—	—		

Table showing a monthly analysis of ice cream samples:—

Month				No. of Samples	Meth. Blue Test			
					1	2	3	4
April	..	..	..	2	2	—	—	—
June ..	..	..	..	1	1	—	—	—
August	..	..	..	2	2	—	—	—
September	..	..	..	2	1	1	—	—
October	..	..	..	4	4	—	—	—
Total	..			11	10	1	—	—

### The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963.

1. Number of egg pasteurisation plants in the district .. .. —
2. Number of samples of liquid egg submitted to the Apha-Amylase test and their results .. .. —
3. Comments on the year's administration of these regulations .. —

### Poultry Inspection

There are no Poultry Processing Premises within the Borough at the present time.

## GENERAL SANITARY ADMINISTRATION

### Nuisances

Nuisances found	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1030
Nuisances remedied	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	741

### Analysis of Inspections

The table which follows shows the varied **nature of the visits made** by the Public Health Inspectors under the heading of general sanitary administration.

Nature of Inspection	Primary Inspections	Re- Inspections	Total Visits
Housing Conditions:			
Dwellinghouse inspections—			
Under Public Health Acts	880	1360	2240
„ Housing Acts	535	738	1273
„ Housing Acts (Overcrowded)	6	2	8
„ Housing Acts (Classifications)	62	62	124
„ Housing Acts (Clearance Areas)	7	39	46
„ Housing Acts (Individually Unfit)	10	24	34
„ Housing Acts (Closed)	3	11	14
„ Housing Survey	94	7	101
Standard & Improvements	196	377	573
Qualification Certificates	255	325	530
Building Regulations	57	124	181
Re Accumulations	127	194	321
Cellars Flooding	81	173	254
Re Yards, Courts and Passages	43	19	62
Re Water Supply	23	9	32
Inspections for the M.O.H.	72	—	72
Visits to:			
Schools	4	9	13
Entertainment Places	5	—	5
Piggeries and Stable Premises	17	6	23
Public Conveniences	97	23	120
Water Closets	55	55	110
Streets, Gullies and Sewers	155	216	371
Market Stalls	1577	115	1692
Animals and Birds	34	17	51
Tents, Vans and Sheds	36	9	45
Refuse Tips	18	6	24
Pet Shops	10	2	11
Offensive Trades	3	—	3
Licensed Premises	44	23	67
Miscellaneous	1200	315	1515
Interviews Owners, etc.	850	—	850
Farms	13	—	13
Diseases of Animals	42	5	47
Animal Boarding Establishments	2	—	2
Noise Abatement	54	55	109
Civic Amenities Act	1	1	2
Water Courses	2	—	2
Cesspools, etc.	3	13	16
Caravan Act	10	7	17

### Complaints

Number and nature of complaints received and investigated:—

Dampness	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Vermin—Rodents	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	563
„ Insect Pests	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Refuse Accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69
Sanitary Accommodation:								
Water Closets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Water Closet drains	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2



Water Supply:									
Defective pipes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Drainage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Choked drains	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Choked gulley	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Washing Accommodation:									
Sink Waste pipes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Water in Cellar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42
General:									
Fireplaces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Roofs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Chimneys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Eavesgutters	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Eavespouts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Windows	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Wasps	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Bees	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

### Housing Statistics

#### Repairs to Dwellinghouses.

Unfit houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied:—

				By Owner	Local Authority
After informal action	..	..	..	Nil.	Nil.
After formal notice under:					
(a) Public Health Acts	..	..	..	70	68
(b) Section 9 & 10, Housing Act, 1957	..			—	—

#### Housing Act, 1957

(i) Section 17 Closing Orders	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
(ii) Section 18	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
(iii) Section 4 Assessments	..	..	..	..	..	1591
(iv) Total number of surveys	..	..	..	..	..	2241

#### Overcrowding provisions:

(i) Number of dwellinghouses overcrowded at 31st Dec., 1971						14
(ii) Number of families therein	..	..	..	..	..	14
(iii) Number of persons therein	..	..	..	..	..	91
(iv) Number of new cases	..	..	..	..	..	5
(v) Number of overcrowded dwellings abated during year					..	16
Number of persons therein	..	..	..	..	..	84

#### Housing Building Programme (Dewsbury Town)

The Borough Architect has kindly informed us that 101 new housing units were added to the town housing stock during 1971; 61 being completed by local authority enterprise, viz.:—

Three bedroom houses	..	..	12
Two bedroomed houses	..	..	7
Two bedroomed flats	..	..	25
One bedroomed flats	..	..	17

#### Corporation Rehousing from Slum Clearance Property

A total of 115 family units were rehoused in corporation dwellings in support of the Council's voluntary agreement policy for slum clearance.

#### Rehousing following Evaluated Medical Priority

The Corporation rehoused a total of 46 family units following medical recommendations for priority housing allocation.



## RODENT CONTROL

### Rats and Mice

Disinfestation of all types of premises has continued through the year, as in previous years, the dwellinghouses and Corporation premises continue to be treated free of charge, business premises being charged for labour and materials used plus administration costs.

Two treatments were carried out during 1971 to the Corporation Sewers within the Borough, the labour being supplied by the Borough Engineer. In addition to this, 10% of the remaining sewers were also test baited. The Corporation Pilgrim Refuse Tip received several visits during the year and treatment was carried out.

The following table shows the number of visits and treatments of various types of property:—

	TYPE OF PROPERTY			AGRI- CULTURAL
	NON-AGRICULTURAL			
	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses Inc. Council Houses)	All Other (including Business Premises)	
I. Number of properties in Local Authority's District	76	18165	4160	52
II. Number of properties inspected as a result of:				
(a) Notification	49	415	98	1
(b) Survey under the Act	—	—	—	—
(c) Otherwise (e.g. visited primarily for some other purpose)	—	—	—	—
III. Total inspections carried out—including re- inspections	75	630	165	—
IV. Number of properties inspected (in Sec. II) which were found to be infested by—				
(a) Rats (Major)	—	—	—	—
(Minor)	40	328	72	—
(b) Mice (Major)	—	—	—	—
(Minor)	23	232	68	—
V. Number of infested proper- ties in Section IV treated by Local Authority	63	560	140	—
VI. Total treatments carried out including re-treatments	76	636	183	1
VII. No. of block control schemes carried out	—	—	—	—

### CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956/68

#### DARK SMOKE (PERMITTED PERIODS) REGULATIONS, 1958

133 observations were made on industrial chimneys during the year and 26 visits were made to boiler plants. Contact with the Engineers has been maintained in an effort to minimise the emission of dark smoke.

Observations were taken by comparison with the Ringelman Chart.

1,560 visits were made in connection with the Smoke Control Areas.

#### Section 3. Clean Air Act, 1956

Notifications of intention to install new plant .. .. . 16

Section 6. Clean Air Act, 1968 .. .. . Nil

#### PROSECUTIONS—CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956/1968

Two prosecutions were taken under the Clean Air Acts as follows:—

- (1) Section 9 of the Clean Air Act, 1968. A Coal Merchant was found guilty of the sale of unauthorised fuel in a Smoke Control Area. Found guilty and fined £5.
- (2) Section 1 of the Clean Air Act, 1956. The emission of dark smoke from a chimney in excess of the permitted period as laid down by the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations, 1958. The occupier of the premises was fined £20.

#### ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION, 1970

Estimation of sulphur dioxide by lead peroxide method.

##### Observations at Savile Town

				Mg. of SO <sub>3</sub> /day collected by 100 sq. cm. of Batch APbo2 (Louvered cover)
January	..	..	..	2.3
February	..	..	..	2.5
March	..	..	..	2.1
April	..	..	..	1.4
May	..	..	..	1.3
June	..	..	..	1.0
July	..	..	..	.8
August	..	..	..	.9
September	..	..	..	.8
October	..	..	..	1.6
November	..	..	..	1.8
December	..	..	..	1.6

##### Meteorological Report, 1970

##### Observations at Crow Nest Park

				Rainfall
January	..	..	..	44.8mm
February	..	..	..	32.7mm
March	..	..	..	38.1mm
April	..	..	..	73.9mm
May	..	..	..	57.1mm
June	..	..	..	81.95mm
July	..	..	..	51.6mm
August	..	..	..	87.25mm
September	..	..	..	13.55mm
October	..	..	..	63.4mm
November	..	..	..	45.0mm
December	..	..	..	25.6mm

# Atmospheric Pollution Record of Observations from the Standard Deposit Gauges for the Year 1971

Month	Gauge Situate at Ravensthorpe (Castle Hall)		Gauge Situate at Whitley		Gauge Situate at Earlsheaton School		Gauge Situate at Dewsbury (Municipal Buildings)	
	G.	E.	G.	E.	G.	E.	G.	E.
January	572	14.59	303	10.03	473	12.06	677	17.26
February	508	12.88	265	6.78	246	6.28	No Result	
March	722	18.40	378	9.65	415	10.57	641	16.35
April	767	19.58	461	11.76	508	12.97	597	15.23
May	698	17.80	420	10.73	464	11.84	447	11.38
June	472	12.01	483	13.31	323	8.22	474	12.07
July	No Result		269	6.86	451	11.50	420	10.72
August	430	10.96	284	7.24	330	8.44	352	9.00
September	760	19.39	251	6.42	357	9.10	332	8.46
October	581	14.83	309	7.88	433	11.05	419	10.70
November	312	7.94	292	7.46	352	8.98	557	14.19
December	406	10.35	332	8.47	362	9.22	358	9.12
Total Deposit	6228	158.73	4047	106.59	4714	120.23	5274	134.48
Average per month..	566	14.43	337	8.88	393	10.02	479	12.23
Average per month for all gauges = 11.39 tons of soot deposited per square mile								

G = grams per 100 sq. metre    g/100 m<sup>2</sup>  
E = tons per square mile

## FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS

During the year there were 12 informal samples of Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs taken and sent to the Public Analyst for examination. 11 were reported as being satisfactory and 1 as unsatisfactory.

## RAG FLOCK

A licence relating to premises manufacturing or storing rag flock was renewed under the Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.

## PHARMACY AND POISONS

Regular visits were made throughout the year to premises registered as Listed Sellers under Part 11 of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act. No contraventions of this Act were recorded.

## VERMIN

87 visits were made to verminous premises and the necessary action taken. All insect and kindred pests were dealt with by spraying and fumigating with the most up-to-date insecticides, and this proved satisfactory. Verminous clothing and beddings are treated by steam disinfection at the Municipal Buildings.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASE

### (Surveillance and Follow-up)

No. of visits to investigate cases of infectious disease	..	..	55
No. of houses disinfected after cases of infectious disease		..	—
No. of rooms disinfected after cases of infectious disease	..	..	—
No. of library books disinfected after cases of infectious disease	..		—

## REFUSE ACCOMMODATION

223 visits were necessary in connection with the provision or replacement of dustbins.



## Factories Act, 1961

Number of inspections (Mechanical Power)	..	..	..	141
Number of inspections (No Mechanical Power)	..	..	..	10
Number of re-inspections (Mechanical Power)	..	..	..	30
Number of re-inspections (Non-Mechanical)	..	..	..	2
Number of inspections (Outworkers) ..	..	..	..	—

### Part I. Factory Act, 1961

#### Inspections of Factories by Public Health Inspector's for Purposes of Provision as to Health.

Premises	Number on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	50	12	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) to which Section 7 applies and is enforced by the Local Authority	289	171	2	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding Outworkers' premises)	—	—	—	—
Total ..	339	183	2	—

#### Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	4	1	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	39	1	—	—	—
Other Offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outworkers)	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	43	2	—	—	—

Number of outworkers .. 0

	SECTION 133				SECTION 134		
	No. of Outworkers in August list required by Section 133(1)(c)	No. of cases default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices Served	Prosecutions	
Wearing apparel—making, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cleaning and Washing ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Household linen ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Lace, lace curtains and nets ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Curtains and furniture hangings ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Furniture and Upholstery ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Electro-plate ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	
File making ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Brass and brass articles ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	
For pulling ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Iron and steel cables and chains ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Iron and steel anchors and grapnels ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cart Gear ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Locks, latches and keys ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Umbrellas &c. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Artificial flowers ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Nets, other than wire nets ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Tents ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Sacks ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Racquet and tennis balls ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Paper bags ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Brush making ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pea picking ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Feather sorting ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Carding, &c. of buttons, &c. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Stuffed toys ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Basket making ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Chocolates and sweetmeats ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cosaques, Christmas stockings, &c. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Textile weaving ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Lampshades ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	

## DRAINAGE

Plans for all proposed additional drainage work to existing buildings are submitted for the consideration of this Department before their approval, and on completion of these works, the drains are tested in accordance with the Building Regulations.

### Drain Tests

Total length of drains tested by smoke—

4" drains	..	..	..	..	..	..	89 feet
6" drains	..	..	..	..	..	..	45 feet
9" drains	..	..	..	..	..	..	—

No. of drains tested and inspected—

Inspections of drains	..	..	..	..	..	..	810
Smoke tests—new drains	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Smoke tests—existing drains	..	..	..	..	..	..	91
Colour tests	..	..	..	..	..	..	109
Other tests	..	..	..	..	..	..	48
Drains reconstructed	..	..	..	..	..	..	20

## OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

### (A) Registrations and General Inspections

Class of Premises	Number of premises registered during the year	Number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices .. .. .	8	134	62
Retail Shops .. .. .	26	399	215
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	—	20	2
Catering Establishments open to the Public Canteens .. .. .	3	45	10
Fuel Storage Depots .. .. .	—	2	—
Totals ..	37	600	289

Total number of Visits of all kinds by Inspectors to Registered Premises under the Act .. .. . 543

### (B) Analysis of Contraventions

Section	Number of Contraventions Found
4 Cleanliness .. .. .	10
5 Overcrowding .. .. .	1
6 Temperature .. .. .	39
7 Ventilation .. .. .	6
8 Lighting .. .. .	25
9 Sanitary Conveniences .. .. .	22
10 Washing Facilities .. .. .	3

Section		Number of Contraventions Found						
11	Supply of drinking water	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
12	Clothing accommodation..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
13	Sitting facilities	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
14	Seats (Sedentary Workers)	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
15	Eating facilities	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
16	Floors, passages and stairs	..	..	..	..	..	..	42
17	Fencing exposed parts machinery	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
18	Protection of young persons from dangerous machinery	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
19	Training of young persons working at dangerous machinery	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
23	Prohibition of heavy work	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
24	First-aid—general provisions	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
	Other Matters	..	..	..	..	..	..	39
Total		..	..	..	..	..	..	217
Number of premises found not to be registered		..	..	..	..	..	..	32

### (C) Exemptions

Number of applications received	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Number of applications granted:								
(i) Space	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
(ii) Temperature	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
(iii) Sanitary Conveniences	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
(iv) Running water	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil

### (D) Prosecutions

Number instituted and completed during the years:—

Section of Act or title of Order or Regulation	Number of persons or companies prosecuted	Number of informations laid	Number of informations leading to conviction
9, 10, 24, 50	1	1	1
8, 16	1	1	1

Number of complaints (or summary applications made under Section 22)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Number of interim orders granted	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil

### Prosecutions.—Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act, 1963

Two cases of contraventions under the above Act were heard at the Dewsbury Magistrates Court:—

- (1) Four offences were found proved in regard to an office, under Sections 9, 10, 24 and 50 of the above Act. A fine of £5 was imposed on each count.
- (2) A Ladies' Hairdresser was found guilty in contravening Sections 8 & 16 of the Act. A fine of £10 on each count was imposed.



(E) Reported Accidents

Workplace	Number reported		Total No. Investigated	Action Recommended			
	Fatal	Non-fatal		Prosecution	Formal Warning	Informal Warning	No Action
Offices .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retail Shops .. .. .	—	6	4	—	—	—	6
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses .. .. .	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
Catering, Establishments open to public, Canteens .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fuel Storage Depots .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals .. .. .	—	7	5	—	—	—	7

# Analysis of Reported Accidents

	Offices	Retail Shops	Wholesale Warehouses	Catering Establishments open to public, Canteens	Fuel Storage Depots
Machinery .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Transport .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Falls of persons .. .. .	—	—	1	—	—
Stepping on or striking against object or person	—	—	—	—	—
Handling goods .. .. .	—	4	—	—	—
Struck by falling object .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Fire and explosions .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Electricity .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Use of hand tools .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Not otherwise specified .. .. .	—	2	—	—	—

### **Shops Acts**

No. of Inspections and Re-inspections of Shops	..	..	..	729
No. of Shops entered on Register (31st Dec., 1971)	..	..	..	685

### **Merchandise Marks Act**

433 visits were made by the Public Health Inspectors for the purpose of the Acts, minor contraventions being remedied by informal action.

### **Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963**

The Act provides for a system of licensing of premises for the Boarding of other peoples cats and dogs. 2 premises are licensed within the County Borough.

### **Riding Establishments Act, 1964**

This Act provides for the licensing and inspection by the Local Authority of Riding Establishments.

There are no premises licensed at the present time.

### **Canal boats—Nil**

### **Offensive Trades**

Three visits were made to one well-run tripe boiling establishment.





**SERVICES IN ACCORDANCE WITH  
PUBLIC HEALTH AND  
NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS**

## National Assistance Acts, 1948 et al

### (a) Local Blindness

Prevalence, i.e. the total number of blind registered persons decreased slightly from 113 (1970) to 107 at the end of 1971. The predominant female excess remained a feature of the Director of Social Service's Register but the total number of registered partially-sighted increased from 64 (1970) to 71 at the end of 1971.

Blind welfare arrangements were conducted on an agency basis by the Dewsbury and Batley District Institution for the Blind and to their Secretary/Manager, Mr. G. Auty, we are obliged for the following digest of incidence:—

Forms B.D. 8 were received in respect of 7 new cases for admission to the blind register and 14 new cases to the register of the partially sighted. The following table indicates the cause of the disability:—

	Cause of Disability			
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Others
(i) Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which Sec. F of Forms B.D.8 recommends:—				
(a) No treatment .. ..	—	—	—	4
(b) Treatment .. B	—	1	—	3
(medical, surgical or PS optical)	4	1	—	8
(ii) Number of cases at 1(b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment .. B	—	1	—	3
PS	3	1	—	7

### (b) Compulsory Removal

The Medical Officer of Health with due regard to the statutory criteria laid down in Section 47 et al took *no action* to utilise these powers.

## Public Health Acts, 1936 et al

### 1. The Town Water Supply

#### Quantity

All dwellinghouses in the county borough were supplied with piped water by the Mid Calder Water Board Authority. We are grateful to the Board Engineer, Mr. P. G. M. Collins, C.Eng., F.I.C.E., F.I.W.E., for supplying the major part of the relevant data for the annual assessment.

Rainfall during the year amounted to approximately 70% of the long-term average and in consequence produced an extreme shortage of water supply. A "Drought Order" was introduced in early August and in addition to this curtailment of supply a reduction was made in compensation water to source rivers; nevertheless stocks of water remained low. The Board's annual expenditure was increased by the necessary additional works and water purchase from neighbouring authorities in order to maintain supply. The area consumption rate worked out at:—

Domestic	..	..	47.7 Galls/hd/day
Trade	..	..	29.8 Galls/hd/day

Facilities to interchange water between the Board's various sources have been completed but the County Borough of Dewsbury received water from the following sources:—

Dunford Bridge Group of Reservoirs	..	68.5%
Holmbridge Group of Reservoirs	.. ..	8.5%
Bradford Corporation	.. ..	2.0%
Calderdale Water Board	.. ..	21.0%

Water main extension and renewal continued according to programme.

#### Quality

Chemical and bacteriological examinations were undertaken at regular intervals on all supplies throughout the year. Serial results demonstrated a high standard. No plumbo-solvent action was detected, neither was any health hazard evident due to contamination. Natural fluoride was absent in existing sources and until general local authority participant agreement is reached concerning cost and advisability the policy of the Mid Calder Water Board remained *not* to add 1 part per million to the supply. Nevertheless Dewsbury L.H.A. policy has recommended fluoride addition so as to realise upon the promised 50% reduction in dental caries morbidity amongst its child population.

## 2. Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

### Town Sewerage System

A renewal programme progressed in accordance with the attached schedule kindly prepared by the Borough Engineer, Mr. G. J. Drummond, C.Eng.

- A. New Surface Water Sewers:
  - (i) Valley Road  
36.2m of 0.225m dia.  
44.0m of 0.150m wide drainage channel
  - (ii) Judy Haigh Lane  
244.0m of 0.225m dia.
  - (iii) Ravensthorpe Sewage Works  
25.8m of 0.375m dia.  
3 x 4m of 0.225m dia. laid parallel
- B. Renewal of Surface Water Sewers:
  - (i) Watergate  
23.0m of 0.450m dia.
- C. New Foul Sewers:
  - (i) Windsor Farm  
33.0 of 0.150m dia.
  - (ii) Mitchell Laithes Water Pollution Control Works  
40.0m of Nom. 1.800 dia.  
50% constructed.
- D. Mitchell Laithes Water Pollution Control Works:
  - (i) Electricity Sub-Station (Building)—Completed  
Electricity Sub-station (Plant)—Completed  
Electricity Sub-station (Distribution Cables)—Completed
  - (ii) Sludge Treatment Scheme  
95% complete
- E. Private Development:
  - (i) Savile Estate Trust (Thornhill)
    - (a) Foul  
361.17m of 0.225m dia.
    - (b) Surface Water  
303.26m of 0.225m dia.  
57.91m of 0.300m dia.
- F. Corporation Development Sites:
  - (i) Flatts Redevelopment
    - (a) Surface Water  
57.91m of 0.150m dia.  
67.06m of 0.225m dia.
    - (b) Foul  
67.06m of 0.225m dia.

The systems improved function facilitated further building development, thus making a contribution to the primary preventative health of our population.



## Sewerage Disposal

Water pollution control remained in the hands of Mr. C. N. L. Cree, M.Inst., W.P.C., A.R.S.H., Director of the Mitchell Laithes Corporation Plant; and we are grateful to him for supplying the following information:

The main function of this Department remained to prevent pollution of the Calder and its tributaries by hygienically treating the domestic sewage and trade waste waters from a drainage area comprising Batley, Dewsbury, Ossett (part), Mirfield and Sitlington. Besides safeguarding the health of the community at large the Water Pollution Control Department provided an essential service to industry at low cost within the area.

The population served by the Department was 116,385. A total volume of 3,284 millions gallons of sewage equal to 8·997 million gallons a day was treated in 1971. Of this 2·62 million gallons a day were Trade Effluent. Sludge and solid matter removed in treatment was 43,861 tons.

A modern laboratory at Mitchell Laithes controlled the operation of the Mitchell Laithes and Ravensthorpe treatment works and the fertiliser plant which produces the highly successful "Dewmus" organic manure.

Discharges from over 100 trade effluent premises within the area have to be sampled and analysed to safeguard the treatment processes.

At Mitchell Laithes the system of treatment included primary sedimentation, highly automated two stage biological filtration with recirculation of effluent. These intensive treatment processes reclaim waste waters to the Royal Commission Standard. Ravensthorpe works processes included primary sedimentation, single-stage biological filtration and secondary sedimentation. Excess flows, and sludges removed in treatment were passed on to the Mitchell Laithes Plant for future treatment. We have pleasure in recording that a new sludge treatment works capable of processing a tenth of a million tons per annum of sludges derived from the water reclamation process will be soon yielding useful quantities of methane gas and "Dewmus" fertiliser.

### **3. Public Baths (Part VIII)**

Mr. F. Whitham, Baths Manager has kindly supplied the following information:—

The present baths are situated in Old Westgate and were opened in June, 1896. They comprise, 2 swimming pools, 18 private baths, Turkish and Aerotone baths together with an establishment laundry.

Work has proceeded well on the building of new baths and these will be opened in 1972. 76 years after the old baths.

#### **Swimming Pools**

There are two pools each 75 ft. x 24 ft. with a depth from 3 ft. to 6 ft., each pool having a capacity of 52,000 gallons of water.

The 1st class pool is used for mixed bathing every day and the 2nd class pool is used for school classes and single sex bathing after school hours. A total of 60,017 scholars attended for swimming instruction during the year.

The water in both pools undergoes constant treatment to maintain a high standard of clarity and purity.

Regular tests are carried out each day to ensure that the correct ph value, bi-carbonate alkalinity and free chlorine residual is maintained, the temperature of the water is kept at 78/80 degrees F.

#### **Private Baths**

There are 12 baths for men and 6 for women and these are still well used.

Old age pensioners are allowed free baths from Monday to Thursday inclusive and 552 pensioners attended during the year.

#### **Remedial Baths**

The remedial section consisted of a Turkish bath suite and an aeratone bath.

Here again old age pensioners are granted a reduced admission charge to the Turkish bath and 638 pensioners attended during the year.

#### 4. Town Refuse Collection and Disposal, 1971

We thank Mr. J. Rock, J.P., Cleansing Officer, for the tabular appraisal below:—

	4 weeks 31.1.71	4 weeks 28.2.71	4 weeks 28.3.71	9 weeks 30.5.71	4 weeks 27.6.71	9 weeks 29.8.71	5 weeks 3.10.71	4 weeks 31.10.71	4 weeks 28.11.71	5 weeks 2.1.72
<b>Refuse Collection:</b>										
Ashpits Emptied .. ..	62	89	72	156	60	131	73	62	76	73
Dustbins Emptied .. ..	104,360	103,605	104,192	237,624	96,507	234,073	129,349	104,178	104,796	127,818
Loads of Refuse Collected ..	566	548	557	1,219	500	1,220	658	581	540	673
Total Weight Carried (Tons)	1,604	1,598	1,561	3,578	1,247	3,020	1,668	1,347	1,530	1,973
Total Cost (Labour & Transport)	£4,545	£4,566	£4,604	£10,771	£4,541	£10,786	£6,021	£4,892	£4,734	£5,899
<b>Refuse Disposal:</b>										
Refuse Destroyed at Destructor (Tons) .. ..	17	17	18	34	14	31	15	14	14	15
Refuse Taken to Tip (Tons) ..	1,587	1,581	1,543	3,543	1,233	2,990	1,653	1,333	1,516	1,957
<b>Materials Salvaged:</b>										
Total Weight (Tons) .. ..	59	71	65	142	70	117	65	67	41	65
Total Value .. ..	£662	£787	£772	£1,640	£753	£1,317	£700	£734	£440	£798
<b>Street Cleansing:</b>										
Gullies Emptied .. ..	3,283	2,074	2,686	4,084	2,574	1,978	1,739	1,546	2,748	2,461
Loads of Sweepings Collected	48	43	46	126	53	116	59	38	59	66

## **5. Control of Infestation**

Section 86 facilities for vermin control are available centrally at Municipal Buildings, Halifax Road, Dewsbury. The cleansing plant was used by 17 adults suffering from scabies and a further 4 with lice infestation. Post-cleansing the L.H.A. provided relevant residual insecticidal applications to ensure cure assuming further cross-infection did not occur. Follow-up proved impracticable as these persons were of no fixed abode. The majority defaulted when given a further appointment and could not be traced. One family group lesion however was identified and gave satisfactory yield.

## **6. Nursing Homes—Nil.**

## **7. Common Lodging Houses—Nil.**









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